THE European Magazine, AND LONDON REVIEW; For FEBRUARY, 1788.

[Embellished with, 1. A Portrait of G. L. Gower, Marquis of Stafford. 2. A View of Gazipoor. And 3. Another Specimen of Ancient English Architecture.]

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ANSWERS to CORRESPONDENTS.

The *Original Letter* from COLLEY CIBBER is received, and ſhall be inſerted in our next. We are greatly obliged to our Correſpondent who ſent it, and ſhall be glad if he or any other will favour us with more of the like kind.

G. P. in our next. We ſhall be glad to ſee the Tale he ſpeaks of.

Alcander—L. P. R.—Honeſtus—T. Clio Rickman—J. B.—John Gifford, and *W. H. Reid*, are received. Some one piece by the laſt ſhall be inſerted in our next.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Feb. 11, to Feb. 16, 1788.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	9	3	3	2	9	2	0	2	10
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex	5	10	0	0	2	9	2	4	3	0
Surry	6	2	3	0	2	11	2	4	3	11
Hertford	5	10	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	5
Bedford	5	5	3	4	2	7	1	11	2	11
Cambridge	5	7	3	2	2	6	1	9	2	6
Huntingdon	5	4	0	0	2	5	1	9	2	5
Northampton	5	6	2	10	2	5	1	8	2	7
Rutland	5	4	0	0	2	6	1	10	2	6
Leiceſter	5	7	3	6	2	7	1	9	3	8
Nottingham	5	6	3	5	2	8	2	1	3	4
Derby	6	1	0	0	2	10	2	1	4	3
Stafford	5	9	0	0	3	0	2	3	4	8
Salop	5	9	3	10	2	11	2	0	4	7
Hereford	5	7	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	8
Worceſter	5	8	0	0	2	10	1	11	3	3
Warwick	5	8	0	0	2	9	1	10	3	7
Glouceſter	5	5	0	0	2	8	1	10	3	7
Wilts	5	6	0	0	2	6	1	11	3	10
Berks	5	7	0	0	2	8	2	0	3	0
Oxford	5	5	0	0	2	7	2	3	3	2
Bucks	5	6	0	0	2	8	1	11	2	11

COUNTIES upon the COAST.	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
Eſſex	5	8	0	0	2	8	2	1	2	11
Suffolk	5	2	3	2	2	7	2	0	2	9
Norfolk	5	3	3	0	2	5	1	11	0	0
Lincoln	5	3	2	11	2	5	1	10	2	11
York	5	6	3	6	2	11	1	11	3	9
Durham	5	5	4	0	2	10	1	11	3	10
Northumberl.	5	4	3	5	2	7	1	11	4	8
Cumberland	5	8	3	6	2	6	1	11	0	0
Weſtmorld.	6	1	0	0	2	9	1	11	0	0
Lancaſhire	6	1	0	0	3	1	2	3	4	2
Cheſhire	5	11	3	9	3	1	2	3	0	0
Monmouth	5	10	0	0	2	10	1	9	0	0
Somerſet	5	8	3	0	2	6	1	10	3	0
Devon	5	7	0	0	2	8	1	6	0	0
Cornwall	5	8	0	0	2	9	1	5	0	0
Dorſet	5	11	2	8	2	7	1	11	3	8
Hants	5	6	0	0	2	7	2	0	3	5
Suſſex	5	9	0	0	2	8	2	1	3	5
Kent	5	8	0	0	2	10	2	1	2	9
WALES, Feb. 4, to Feb. 9, 1788.										
North Wales	5	9	4	3	3	1	1	10	4	5
South Wales	5	3	3	5	2	8	1	5	3	2

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JANUARY, 1788.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
30—30 — 42	34 —	E.N E.
31—30 — 29	35 —	E.

FEBRUARY.

1—29 — 97	32 —	E.
2—29 — 63	29 —	S.S W.
3—29 — 31	43 —	S.
4—29 — 75	36 —	S. W.
5—29 — 68	41 —	E.
6—30 — 30	39 —	S. W.
7—30 — 22	40 —	S.
8—30 — 06	39 —	N. E.
9—29 — 76	35 —	N.
10—29 — 76	34 —	S.
11—29 — 94	42 —	S.
12—30 — 22	43 —	S. W.
13—29 — 35	47 —	W.
14—30 — 13	46 —	S. W.
15—29 — 85	47 —	N. W.
16—29 — 71	46 —	W. N. W.
17—29 — 72	45 —	N. W.
18—29 — 83	35 —	S.
19—29 — 43	42 —	S.
20—29 — 00	42 —	N. E.
21—28 — 68	43 —	E.
22—28 — 82	46 —	S. W.
23—29 — 09	45 —	S. W.
24—29 — 00	42 —	W.
25—29 — 37	40 —	N.
26—29 — 50	41 —	S. W.
27—29 — 33	43 —	W.

PRICES of STOCKS,

Feb. 27, 1788.

Bank Stock, ——
New 4 per Cent. 1777, 96 5-8ths a $\frac{1}{2}$
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785, 113 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 3-8ths
3 per Cent. red. 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
3 per Cent Conſ. 75 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. 1726, ——
3 per Cent. 1751, ——
3 per Ct. Ind. An.
South Sea Stock, ——
Old S. S. Ann. ——
New S. S. Ann. —
India Stock, ——
India Bonds, —
New Navy and Vict. Bills —
Long Ann. 22 7-8ths a $\frac{3}{4}$
30 yrs. Ann. 1778, a 13 15-16ths
Exchequer Bills, —
Lottery Tick. —
Prizes 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$ diſc.
Conſols for Feb. 75 a $\frac{5}{8}$

GRANVILLE LEVISON GOWER,

MARQUIS OF STAFFORD.

Published 1 March 1788, by John Sewell N.° 32 Cornhill.

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, AND LONDON REVIEW,

For FEBRUARY, 1788.

ACCOUNT of GRANVILLE LEVISON GOWER, MARQUIS of STAFFORD.

[With a PORTRAIT of Him.]

THE Nobleman whoſe portrait ornaments the preſent Magazine is one whoſe weight in the Senate and importance in the State have been long known and acknowledged. To conſiderable talents he has united application; to great connections no ſmall ſhare of perſonal ability. In the ſervice of Government he has been active, firm, and perſevering; in oppoſition, ſedulous and determined. Head of a conſiderable party, his conſequence is known, and muſt be always courted. Where ſo much influence reſides, power and favour cannot but be expected.

Granville Leviſon Gower is the third ſon of John Earl Gower; a nobleman who, during a great part of the late reign, was eſteemed one of the principal ſupporters of the Tory intereſt, whoſe favour he loſt by his acceptance of the office of Lord Privy Seal, in the famous change in the year 1742. The preſent ſubject of our attention was born, as we conjecture, about the year 1720. After an education from which he received ſuch improvements as might be looked for from the advantages beſtowed upon him by nature, he early entered on the line of public life, in which courſe he has ever ſince continued; and in 1744 was elected to parliament for the borough of Biſhop's Caſtle in Shropſhire. In the next parliament, in 1747, he was unanimouſly choſen for Weſtminſter; but in November 1749 having accepted a place at the board of Admiralty, he again declared himſelf a candidate. At this criſis thoſe who ſtiled themſelves the independent electors of Weſtminſter, being now incenſed to an uncommon degree of turbulence by the interpoſition of miniſterial influence, determined to uſe their utmoſt endeavours for baffling the deſigns of the Court, and at the ſame time take vengeance on the family of Earl Gower, who had entirely abandoned the Oppoſition, of which he had been one of the moſt reſpected leaders. With this view they held conſultations, agreed to reſolutions, and ſet up a private gentleman, named Sir George Vandeput, as competitor, declaring they would ſupport his pretenſions at their own expence; being the more encouraged to this enterprize by the countenance and aſſiſtance of Frederick Prince of Wales and his adherents. They accordingly opened houſes of entertainment for their partiſans, ſolicited votes, circulated remonſtrances, and propagated abuſe; in a word, they canvaſſed with ſurpriſing ſpirit and perſeverance againſt the whole intereſt of St. James's. Mobs were hired and proceſſions made on both ſides, and the city of Weſtminſter was filled with tumult and uproar. The mutual animoſity of the parties ſeemed every day to increaſe during the election, and a great number of unqualified votes were on both ſides preſented. All the powers of inſinuation, obloquy, and ridicule were employed to vilify and depreciate both candidates. At length, the poll being cloſed, a majority of votes appeared in behalf of Lord Trentham: but a poll being demanded it was granted, and after every mode of obſtruction had

been uſed, the buſineſs was brought before the Houſe of Commons by way of complaint. The conſequence of this was, that ſome of the parties were cenſured and impriſoned; but Lord Trentham was allowed to be the ſitting member.

Though ſucceſsful in this conteſt, Lord Trentham, from whatever cauſe, was not a candidate for Weſtminſter at the next General Election in 1754. In that parliament he was choſen for Litchfield, but ſat only a ſhort time, as by the death of his father, Dec. 24, 1754, he ſucceeded to his title, and removed into the Houſe of Lords. On this event he was conſtituted Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the County of Stafford. On Dec. 19, 1755, he was appointed Lord Privy Seal, and in January following was ſworn of the Privy-Council. Reſigning the Privy-Seal, he was on July 2, 1757, conſtituted Maſter of the Horſe. He continued in office during the remainder of the late King's reign; and on the 25th of November 1760, ſoon after his preſent Majeſty's acceſſion, he was nominated Keeper of the Great Wardrobe. On April 23, 1763, he was declared Lord Chamberlain of the Houſehold, and in that quality ſtood proxy for the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, on the baptiſm of the preſent Duke of York. In the year 1765, on the change of the Miniſtry, he was removed from his poſt, and during the Rockingham adminiſtration was in oppoſition to the Miniſtry. During this period he voted againſt the repeal of the Stamp-Act, and other ſtatutes relative to America. Another change ſoon afterwards happening, he was on Dec. 23, 1767, appointed Preſident of the Council. On the 11th of February 1771 he was elected one of the Knights Companions of the Order of the Garter, and was inſtalled July 25, in the ſame year. His Lordſhip has been ſince advanced to the dignity of Marquis of Stafford. He has been married three times, viz. 1. In 1744, to Elizabeth, who died in 1745, daughter of Nicholas Fazakerly, of Preſcot, in Lancaſhire. 2dly, In 1748, to Lady Louiſa Egerton, who died in 1761, daughter of Scroop, Duke of Bridgewater. And 3dly, to Lady Suſanna Stewart, daughter of John Earl of Galloway.

TRAITS for the LIFE of the late ATHENIAN STUART.

JAMES STUART, Eſq. was the ſon of a mariner of an inferior ſtation, at whoſe death his wife and four children, of whom Mr. Stuart was the eldeſt, were totally unprovided for: he exhibited, at a very early period of life, the ſeeds of a ſtrong imagination, brilliant talents, and a general thirſt of knowledge: drawing and painting were his earlieſt occupations; and theſe he purſued with ſuch unabated perſeverance and induſtry, that, while yet a boy, he contributed very eſſentially to the ſupport of his widowed mother and her little family, by deſigning and painting fans for the late Goupee of the Strand.

Some time after, he placed one of his ſiſters under the care of this perſon as his ſhop-woman, and for many years continued to purſue the ſame mode of maintaining the reſt of his family.

Notwithſtanding the extreme preſſure of ſuch a charge, and notwithſtanding the many inducements which conſtantly attract a young man of lively genius and extenſive talents, he employed the greateſt part of his time in thoſe ſtudies which tended to the perfecting himſelf in the art he loved. He attained a very accurate knowledge of anatomy; he became a correct draftſman, and rendered himſelf a maſter of geometry and all the branches of the mathematics, ſo neceſſary to form the mind of a good painter: and it is no leſs extraordinary than true, that neceſſity and application were his only inſtructors; he has often confeſſed that he was firſt led into the obligation of ſtudying the Latin language, by the deſire of underſtanding what was written under prints publiſhed after pictures of the ancient maſters.

As his years increaſed, ſo his information accompanied their progreſs; he acquired a great proficiency in the Greek language, and his unparalleled ſtrength of mind carried him into the familiar aſſociation with moſt of the ſciences, and chiefly that of architecture.

His ſtature was of the middle ſize, but athletic; of robuſt conſtitution, and a natural courage invincible by terror; and a bold perſeverance, unſhaken by the moſt poignant difficulties.

The following fact may ſerve as a proof of his fortitude:

A wen had grown to an inconvenient ſize upon the front of his forehead; one day

day being in converſation with a ſurgeon, whoſe name I much regret the having forgotten, he aſked how it could be removed. The ſurgeon acquainted him with the length of the proceſs; to which Mr. Stuart objected on account of its interruption of his purſuits, and aſked if he could not cut it out, and then it would be only neceſſary to heal the part. The ſurgeon replied in the affirmative, but mentioned the very excruciating pain and danger of ſuch an operation; upon which Mr. Stuart, after a minute's reflection, threw himſelf back in his chair, and ſaid, "I'll ſit ſtill, do it now."—The operation was performed with ſucceſs.

With ſuch qualifications, though yet almoſt in penury, he conceived the deſign of ſeeing Rome and Athens; but the ties of filial and fraternal affection made him protract the journey till he could enſure a certain proviſion for his mother, and his brother and ſecond ſiſter.

His mother died: he had ſoon after the good fortune to place his brother and ſiſter in a ſituation likely to produce them a comfortable ſupport; and then, with a very ſcanty pittance in his pocket, he ſet out on foot upon his expedition to Rome; and thus he performed the greateſt part of his journey; travelling through Holland, France, &c. and ſtopping through neceſſity at Paris, and ſeveral other places in his way, where by his ingenuity as an artiſt he procured ſome moderate ſupplies towards proſecuting the reſt of his journey.

When he arrived at Rome, he made himſelf known to the late Mr. Dawkins and Sir Jacob Bouverie, whoſe admiration of his great qualities and wonderful perſeverance ſecured to him their patronage; and it was under their auſpices that he went on to Athens, where he remained ſeveral years.—During his reſidence here, he became a maſter of architecture and fortification, and having no limits to which his mind could be reſtricted, he engaged in the army of the Queen of Hungary, where he ſerved a campaign voluntarily as chief engineer.

On his return to Athens, he applied himſelf more cloſely to make drawings, and take the exact meaſurements of the Athenian architecture, which he afterwards publiſhed on his return to England, after fourteen years abſence; and which work, from its claſſical accuracy, will ever remain as an honour to this nation, and as a laſting monument of his ſkill.—This work, and the long walk the author took in order to cull materials to compoſe it, have united themſelves as the two moſt honourable lines of deſcent from whence he derived the title of ATHENIAN STUART, accorded to him by all the learned in this country.

Upon his arrival in England he was received into the late Mr. Dawkins's family, and among the many patrons which the report of his extraordinary qualifications acquired him, the late Lord Anſon led him forward to the reward moſt judiciouſly calculated to ſuit his talents and purſuits; it was by his Lordſhip's appointment that Mr. Stuart became Surveyor to Greenwich Hoſpital, which he held till the day of his death with univerſal approbation.

He conſtantly received the notice and eſteem of Lord Rockingham, and moſt of the nobility and gentry of taſte and power.

Beſides his appointment at Greenwich Hoſpital, all the additions, and rebuilding of that part which was deſtroyed by the fire there, were conducted under his direction; he built ſeveral other houſes in London—Mr. Anſon's in St. James's-ſquare, Mrs. Montague's in Portman-ſquare, &c. &c.

Whatever new project he engaged in, he purſued with ſuch avidity, that he ſeldom quitted it while there was any thing further to be learnt or underſtood from it: thus he rendered himſelf ſkilful in the art of engraving; likewiſe of carving; and his enthuſiaſtic love for antique elegance, made him alſo an adept in all the remote reſearches of an antiquarian. But in the midſt of my diſplay of his talents, let me not omit to offer a juſt tribute to his memory as a man. Thoſe who knew him intimately, and had opportunities of remarking the nobleneſs of his ſoul, will join in claiming for him the title of Citizen of the World; and if he could be charged with poſſeſſing any partiality, it was to merit, in whomſoever he found it.

Raiſed by his own abilities and integrity from the utmoſt abyſs of penury to the moſt pleaſing condition of reſpectable affluence, without ſervility, without chicane, without any ſtratagem, but by the bold efforts of unconquerable perſeverance, prudence, and an independent mind! reader, can we refrain from his praiſe!

But with ſuch a mind ſo occupied, and ſuch an expedition in the younger part of his life, it is no impeachment to his feelings if they eſcaped ſo long the influence

of

of the *belle paſſion*. We have now conducted him to his ſeventy-ſecond year; a time when moſt men have fallen ſo long into their own ways, as to dread the thought of female interruption, and content themſelves with rallying the ſmiles of the world upon their ſullen celibacy. Mr. Stuart on the contrary now found himſelf the maſter of a very comfortable income, which he longed to divide with a companion, to whom his long ſeries of events would be amuſing, and whoſe ſmiles would add comfort to his latter days, of which he always reflected, but did not feel the approach.

About the year 1781, being on a viſit at Sittingbourne, in Kent, he became acquainted with a young lady there about twenty years of age, whoſe perſonal qualifications were the univerſal admiration of every one who had ever felt the happineſs of ſeeing her. The old Athenian having always ſtudied the fine arts, was a ſenſible judge and diſcriminator of the juſt line of beauty.—Though the experience of years had increaſed his knowledge, yet it had not impaired the vigor of his robuſt conſtitution.—Diſparity of age was no obſtacle with the lady; and Mr. Stuart, at the age of ſeventy-two, felt and returned all the happineſs of an accepted lover. The parties were ſoon after married, and the lady and her father and mother accompanied Mr. Stuart to his houſe in Leiceſter-fields, where the parents found a welcome beyond their utmoſt hopes. The fruits of this marriage are four children. Mr. Stuart died poſſeſſed of a conſiderable fortune, amaſſed, as we have ſeen, by upright aſſiduity alone, and has left an example to his family and the world to be for ever revered.

H. A.

CURIOUS OBSERVATION IN ORIENTAL NATURAL HISTORY.

IT is, perhaps, a ſingular appearance, in the natural hiſtory of the world, that the vaſt ridge of mountains, which, extending from Cape Comorin to the Eaſt-India Company's Northern Circars, ſeparate the Coromandel coaſt from that of Malabar, do not gradually culminate, as they recede from the level of the ocean, but riſe on either coaſt abruptly to their greateſt height, and form a ſtupendous baſis to a vaſt plain ſtretching along their top.—They do not, like moſt other ranges of hills, reſemble the roof of one of our houſes, but rather that of an eaſtern palace; and form a natural terrace, undoubtedly the nobleſt in the world. It is not here intended to ſpeak with geometrical exactneſs. In that immenſe plain ſupported by the chain of mountains which divide Hindoſtan, beautiful eminences every where ariſe, covered with Mango and other trees, which are green all the year round; but ſtill theſe bear no proportion to the level ſpace which they diverſify. On this plain, the Marrattas, the Myſoreans, and other nations, that may be, not improperly, termed the Highlanders of Hindoſtan, breed and train up their horſes. In the northern countries of Europe the ſoil is commonly the more fertile the lower its ſituation; becauſe, in elevated ſituations, the air becomes too cold for vegetation. But in this climate, elevated ſituation is rather favourable to vegetation, at leaſt to moſt vegetable productions: and the plains here deſcribed are for the moſt part as fruitful and verdant as any in the kingdom of Bengal. It is in thoſe high lands that we meet with the moſt warlike tribes in India. Here, as in other countries, if we confine our obſervations to the native powers, the Gods of the hills have generally prevailed, in all conteſts, over the Gods of the plains.

ANECDOTE of the late Colonel JAMES CAMPBELL.

IN the Introduction to Cunningham's Hiſtory of Great Britain lately publiſhed, which abounds with new and curious anecdotes, we meet with the following.

In the battle of Malplaquet, Colonel James Campbell, Lieutenant to the Earl of Stair, ſignalized his valour in ſight of both the armies; for while the victory was yet doubtful, he ruſhed with great fury againſt the enemy with a party of his men, and cutting all before him, opened a way through the midſt of the enemy, and returned by the ſame way to his friends. The ſucceſsful bravery of this youth encouraged the confederates, diſheartened the enemy, and contributed not a little to turn the whole fortune of

the

the day. Whether through envy, or from whatever cauſe, the bravery of Campbell was, by ſome of our officers, made an object of cenſure. Prince Eugene, who greatly admired ſo gallant an action, and who conceived that a juncture might exiſt in which tranſgreſſion of rules might be juſtified by emergencies, thought it not ſufficient that Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell ſhould paſs uncenſured, but returned him his thanks for exceeding his orders, on the day after the battle, in the face of the army. This was General Sir James Campbell, who loſt his life, in an advanced age, commanding the Britiſh horſe at Fontenoy.

LETTERS of the late Mr. STERNE. [*Continued from p.* 44.]

LETTER XXXI.

THESE may be piping times to you, my dear friend, and I rejoice at it—but they are not dancing ones to me.

You will perceive, by the manner in which this letter is written, that if I dance, Holbein's piper muſt be the fidler.

Since I wrote to you laſt I have burſt another veſſel of my lungs, and loſt blood enough to pull down a very ſtrong man;—what it has done then with my meagre form, bad as it is with infirmities, may be better imagined than deſcribed. Indeed it is with difficulty and ſome intervals of repoſe that I can trail on my pen; and if it were not for the anxious forwardneſs of my ſpirits, which aids me for a few minutes by its precious mechaniſm, I ſhould not be able to thank you at all—I know I cannot thank you as I ought for your four letters, which have remained ſo long unanſwered, and particularly for the laſt of them.

I really thought, my good friend, that I ſhould have ſeen you no more. The grim ſcare-crow ſeemed to have taken poſt at the foot of my bed, and I had not ſtrength to laugh him off as I had hitherto done—ſo I bowed my head in patience, without the leaſt expectation of moving it again from my pillow.

But ſomehow or other he has, I believe, changed his purpoſe for the preſent; and we ſhall, I truſt, embrace once again.

I can only add, that while I live, I ſhall be

Moſt affectionately your's,

L. S.

LETTER from GENERAL WOLFE to COLONEL BURTON.

DEAR COLONEL,

YOU have perfectly underſtood my meaning in every particular. Goreham's firſt poſt is under the point of a hill, where there is a little road running from Dalling's old quarter to the River; the way down is very ſteep; but I believe the troops can march at low water all along the beach, from the point of Levy. I think it is not above a mile and a half, or two miles, from our batteries.

The deſerter's intelligence, in reſpect to Monſ. de Vaudreuil's movements, agrees in part with our obſervations; but it is abſolutely impoſſible that the Marquis can have ſo large a corps—I don't believe their whole army amounts to that number. That De Levy may be gone towards Montreal, is likely enough, and ſeems to mark our General's progreſs: the more neceſſity for vigour on our ſide to ſecond his endeavours. Sixteen hundred of our men are upon the ſouth ſhore, to clean and refreſh them and their tranſports; and indeed to ſave the whole army, which muſt have periſhed, if they had continued 48 hours longer on board. Tomorrow the troops reimbark, the fleet ſails up the river, a little higher, as if intending to land above, upon the north ſhore—keeping a convenient diſtance, for the boats and armed veſſels to fall down to the Toulon; and we count (if no accident of weather or other prevents) to make a powerful effort at that ſpot, about four in the morning of the 13th *. At ten or eleven, or twelve at night, ſooner or later as it may be neceſſary, of Wedneſday the 12th, we get into our boats.

If we are forced to alter theſe meaſures, you ſhall know it; if not, it ſtands fixed: be you careful not to drop it to any, for fear of deſertion; and it would not be amiſs, for Carleton to paſs his troops in the beginning of Wedneſday night.

Croſton can file along the ſhore to his right, and meet you at the poſt you take: let the men have their blankets, and let the tents be ſtruck, bundled up, and ready to bring over. If we ſucceed in the firſt buſineſs, it may produce an action, which may

* That day—forty-eight hours after the writing of this letter—was the period of his life. The manner of his death is well known; but never was it more pathetically given, than in the ſhort, unadorned words of Lord Chatham to the Houſe of Commons—when deſcribing the moment that victory was announced to him—" he put his hand upon his brave heart—" looked up—and expired!"

produce

produce the total conqueſt of Canada;—in all caſes, 'it is our duty to try the moſt likely way, whatever may be the event.'—What the deſerter ſays of the bread made of new wheat, is exactly what has been told me by other deſerters, and I believe the ſcarcity in the Colony to be exceſſive. Their army is kept together by the violent ſtrong hand of the Government; and by the terror of Savages, reduced to a ſituation, which makes it difficult to evade: the Canadians have no affection for their Government, nor no tie ſo ſtrong as their wives and children; they are a *diſſociated, diſcontented, diſpirited, peaſantry*, beat into cowardice by Cadet, Bigot, Montcalm, and the Savages.

Your's affectionately,

Sutherland above Carrouge, Monday, Sept. 11, 1759. J. WOLFE.

VIEW of a MOSQUE at GAZIPOOR.

GAZIPOOR is ſituated on the river Ganges, about twenty miles below the city of Benares. This moſque is eſteemed a building of great beauty amongſt the Moors; it has great ſingularity; and, I believe, will hardly be conſidered by men of taſte in Europe in any other light. The minarets are curious in their form, particularly as we ſee the Corinthian capital lengthened, and formed into the ſhafts of a column, and decorated with the ſame leaves. The ſwelling dome is certainly not a beauty; and however variety may be aimed at, veriſimilitude never ſhould be departed from.

The ample revenues with which this moſque had been endowed, did not, amongſt the numerous uſurpations of Bulwant Sing, Rajah of Benares, (when Gangpoor was reduced by him and the late Nabob of Oude, Sujah ul Dowlah), eſcape his rapacity: thoſe left to the moſque at preſent not being ſufficient for the maintenance of the derviſes and faquiers attending it and the tombs, and keeping them in proper repair, as well as a very large and beautiful ſtone tank and gardens, which form appendages to the above places of Mahomedan worſhip; and which, it is much to be lamented, will operate towards their ruin, the effects of decay being already too viſible. For however tolerating the religious ſpirit of the Mahomedans in Hindoſtan ſince the acceſſion of the Houſe of Timur to the throne of Delhi, and that of the Hindoos, whom, from the nature of their caſts and religion, admit of no proſelytes, this toleration has been pretty generally confined ſince the convulſions that followed Nadir Shah's invaſion, to the laying no reſtrictions on the public performance of the different rites and ceremonies of the reſpective perſuaſions. For whenever the bodies that compoſe theſe, in their different ſtruggles for dominion from the ruins of the Mogul empire, got the better of each other, in general the conquering party, to the advantages of their conqueſt added the large revenues of the principal places of worſhip of the ſubdued to their ſources of revenue; thus ſeldom leaving ſufficient for the properly keeping up of theſe religious eſtabliſhments. And this has not only taken place under the above circumſtances, where the contention has been for uncontroled dominion, but even is in the preſent caſe, where the ruling power was depending on a Lord Paramount of a different perſuaſion—the relation in which Bulwant Sing ſtood with the late Nabob of Oude, Sujah ul Dowla.

ANECDOTE.

AN Ambaſſador from France to the Papal See, at a time when the Court of Rome aſſumed a tone and conſequence that no longer exiſt—had ſought in vain for an audience to obtain ſome point which the temper of the times required his Maſter to ſupplicate—at length an opportunity is given—the Miniſter urges the ſuit of his Prince with ſubmiſſive earneſtneſs.—The haughty Pontiff, turning to ſome of his Courtiers, ſneeringly obſerved—"*Gallus cantat.*"—The irritated Ambaſſador exclaimed—"*Utinam ut ad Galli cantum Petrus reſpiceret!*"—An alluſive repartee, pregnant with the—*curioſa felicitas.*

ERRATA in our laſt.

P. 46. By a miſtake of the printer, the Letter by Mr. Pope is ſaid to have been never before printed. In juſtice to the print in which it firſt appeared, we deſire to mention, that it was originally printed in ſome one of the newſpapers.

P. 9. A correſpondent from Scotland informs us that, in Lord Kinnoul's Paper, for Mr. Gillier. we ſhould read Mr. Gillies. He adds, that this Gentleman is now the celebrated Dr. Gillies, who travelled with Mr. Hope, and that Mr. Hope died abroad.

A View of a Mosque at Gazeepoor.

Engraved by Wells.

Gazeepoor, Hindostan.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR readineſs in inſerting the Paper by Lord KINNOUL in your laſt, induces me to ſend the following Short Hints by his Lordſhip's brother, Dr. ROBERT DRUMMOND, Archbiſhop of York. They are mentioned by Lord KINNOUL, and contain ſo much uſeful inſtruction, that I am ſure they cannot but be acceptable to moſt of your readers.

I am, &c.

Edinburgh, Feb. 10, 1788. CALEDONICUS*.

SHORT HINTS given to Lord DESKFORD, going to begin his Education at Oxford.

N. B. Beſides the books mentioned in the body of the page, thoſe ſet down in the Notes may be of uſe.

I SHOULD be diffident in giving my advice to a young Nobleman where my affections are concerned, for fear of drawing him into a miſtaken courſe of ſtudy. But yet as my affections urge me ſtrongly, I will hazard even my judgment, though I may fail, notwithſtanding my earneſt deſire to be of ſome ſort of ſervice to a friend and a relation.

My judgment, as far as it goes with regard to a young Nobleman who is a ſtranger to public education, to Greek and compoſition, is this: that his ambition ſhould be carried forward towards the greater lines of public life, by ſuch methods of knowledge that may ſuit him, and yet enable him to appear with credit to himſelf and ſervice to his country. All knowledge ſhould be laid in principle; principle is founded on reaſon and morality. Without tiring a perſon unuſed to application, I would ſhew him a ſhort, and yet profitable way, without a great deal of dryneſs and trouble.

It has always appeared to me that there can be no profitable application without pleaſure in reading, and that pleaſure cannot ariſe, except the mind feels an ambition to puſh on to the object which is thus in view, and to enlarge its powers.

A ſyſtem of morality need not be dry, but it is a neceſſary foundation. Burlemaqui's Droit Naturel, Puffendorff's Devoirs d'Homme et de Citoyen par Barbeyrac, and the Extracts of the Socratic Philoſophy from Xenophon and Plato†, for the uſe of Weſtminſter ſchool, are ſhort books and pleaſurable. In Tully and Socrates you ſee all that was valuable amongſt the Academics, which indeed was the only ſect that carried the efforts of reaſon as far as it would then go. Of the other two ſects (for there are but three great ones), the Stoics hurt the cauſe of their virtue by overrating its power; and the Epicureans debaſed it.

To connect the ſyſtem of natural religion as to theory and practice with Chriſtianity, which is the perfection of morality, and that method of ſalvation which the Deity revealed to mankind through Chriſt, that they may be aſſured of eternal happineſs upon their ſincere endeavour to fulfil his laws; to connect theſe, Grotius de Veritate Religionis Chriſtianæ, Leland on Revelation, vol. II. and Clarke on the Attributes, particularly the Second Part, will be very uſeful; and on the knowledge of the Deity, Maclaurin's Firſt Chapter of the View of Sir I. Newton's Philoſophy, and Abernethy on the Attributes, which will be eaſier than Clarke's Firſt Part. Thus the foundation will be laid in a juſt ſenſe of the nature of God and man, of creation, providence, and redemption, and the heart and underſtanding will be formed upon ſound and ſtrong principles. Without entering into theology the Bible may be read, and when it is read there ſhould be ſome Comment at hand. Patrick and Lowth on the Old, and Whitby or Hammond on the New Teſtament, ſeem to me the beſt to be conſulted occaſionally, though there is no commentator without his faults.

In reading the Scriptures a young man may ſtart at difficulties; how they may ariſe you will ſee in Biſhop Atterbury's and Biſhop Conybeare's Sermons on that ſubject.

Lowth's ſhort Tract ſhews you the profitable reading of Scripture; for one principle ought to be laid down, and kept in your mind throughout all reading relative to reli-

* The Proprietors of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE eſteem themſelves greatly honoured by this Correſpondent's communications, to which they will at all times pay the greateſt deference. —EDITOR.

† Œuvres de Platon, par Dacier, 2 vols. Xenophon's Memoirs of Socrates, Epictetus, and Antoninus; Hutchinſon's Moral Philoſophy.

gion; that is, that the gracious deſigns of God towards mankind are all conditional, never ſuperſeding, but always exciting and co-operating with the endeavours of men as free and rational agents *.

The ſtudy of mathematics and natural philoſophy is uſeful, but the purſuit muſt depend upon the turn of genius and diſpoſition.

With regard to compoſition and ſtile, the beſt poets are entertainment for taſte and imagination; and the elegant Orations of Tully pro Arch. 2 Ligari. Mar. Marcello, and others, may be read and tranſlated: and alſo particular parts; as the end of the Firſt Book de Legibus; Catiline's Character in the Oration pro M. Cælio; Preface to the Orator; ſome of the Epiſtles; but the Orator and de Oratore ſhould be read through. Engliſh ſtile is better gotten by a few books than by variety, as the changes of our language have been great, and may deceive one who is unexperienced. Sherlock's Sermons, as well as others that have a great deal of oratory as well as matter; ſome of the proſe writings of Addiſon and Dryden; and the nervous letters and ſpeeches of Statemen ſince Henry the Firſt's time (excepting the pedantic writers), will introduce right language †.

But the real formation of ſtile (which is to expreſs with method, propriety, and ſtrength, what you underſtand clearly and correctly) will be beſt made by writing frequently compoſitions on hiſtorical and popular ſubjects. This will be your own ſtile; and if it is attended to, whenever occaſion calls, with a ſenſible elocution adapted to the ſubject and the audience, your public appearances will be honourable and ſucceſsful. This ſhould be your ambition. The largeſt line of ambition in political knowledge belongs to Hiſtory. Boſſuet's Univerſal Hiſtory, and ‡ Sleidan de Quatuor Monarchiis will ſhew the great outlines. The Grecian hiſtory is beſt found by reading the whole, and ſelecting and tranſlating the ſtriking parts of Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon; but for want of the Greek language, it may be learned from parts of Sir Walter Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World, Rollin, and the late Hiſtory of Greece printed at Edinburgh, which is the abridgement of Rollin. The Roman Hiſtory may be found in Rollin; but Livy, Salluſt, and Tacitus ſhould not be omitted, and others ſhould be read occaſionally. The connection of Ancient and Modern Hiſtory, from the diſſolution of the Roman Empire to the riſe of the Modern Monarchies, may be ſeen in the firſt volume of Robertſon's Hiſtory of Charles V. which is more ſuccinct than that moſt able performance of Giannoni's Hiſtory of Naples, and more faithful and uſeful than Voltaire. The Hiſtory of Britain will be intereſting, but not of conſequence, as to particulars, till the time of Henry VII. Rapin's Abridgement, with his diſſertation on the Laws of the Anglo-Saxons, Lord Littleton's Henry II. and Blackſtone's Commentaries, will ſhew all that is neceſſary till Henry VII. §

Then perſons and things may be more accurately conſidered, and the true ſtate of the Conſtitution may be explored. Foreign Hiſtory is alſo neceſſary, and thoſe parts which engage the attention will be more fully purſued in every part of Hiſtory, and indeed in every part of reading whatever. This method of reading Hiſtory will ſhew the general events, changes, and ſyſtems of Government, with their property and force at the reſpective times. In this courſe the motives of Legiſlation will appear, and the ſtudy of the different parts of the Roman, Civil, or Feudal Laws, will be more uſeful, by ſeeing their origin, their progreſs, and the different tinges and colours that they gave to the municipal laws of the different countries of Europe,

* Beattie on Truth; Wilkins on Natural Religion; Whole Duty of Man; Scot's Chriſtian Life; Pearſon on the Creed; Rotherham on Faith; Nicolſon on the Liturgy.

† Homer, Heſiod, Theocritus, Sophocles, Euripides, Horace, Virgil, Lucretius, Ovid, Terence, Juvenal, &c. Boileau, Corneille, Racine, Moliere, &c. Shakeſpeare, Spenſer, Milton, Waller, Cowley, Prior, &c. Barrow, Tillotſon, Sharp, Clarke, Gaſtrell, Rogers, Addiſon, Dryden, Middleton's Life of Tully, Original Letters, Parliamentary Hiſtory.

‡ Vid. the French tranſlation by Ablancourt; Stillingfleet's Origines Sacræ; Prideaux's Connection of Old and New Teſtament; Potter's Gr. Antiquities; Kennet's Roman Hiſtory; Vertot's Revolutions.

§ Mably on the Riſe and Fall of the Romans, Cæſar, Paterculus, Suetonius, Cornelius Nepos, Plutarch, Polybius, Hortus R. Hiſt. Puffendorf's Introduction a l'Hiſtoire d'Europe, Campbel's View of the Powers of Europe, Rapin's Hiſtory and Continuation, Buchanan Chron. Hiſt. France Mezerai, Henault's Abridgement, Abridgement of Spain, Portugal and Italy, Necker ſur le Corps Germaniques, Sir W. Temple, Burnet, Woollaſton and Locke, Bacon, Puffendorf, Monteſquieu, Grotius, Duck de Jure Civili, Gravin. de Ortu et Progreſſu, Inſtitutes, Pandects, Vinnius, Heineccius, Huber, Hoppius, Voet, Zaul, &c. Erſkin's Inſtitutes of Scottiſh Law, Craig on the Feudal Law, Geographical Charts, Tales's Tables of Chronology, Maps ancient and modern, with a Syſtem of Geography.

under

under the preſent ſyſtem. Theſe laws and ſtudies may be purſued in their proper courſe as time, views, and inclinations may ſerve. That mind is the moſt happily formed, that is free from all narrow, contracted, and partial views; and thinks of men and things in a benevolent, impartial, and great light; and after ſuch a purſuit of ſtudy with this extenſive contemplation and reflexion, the cauſes and effects of the different ſorts of policy; the powers and manners of different nations in different ages; the check, progreſs, and revival of liberty; the ſtate of Arts, Science, Commerce, Population, Colonies, &c. will be deduced in the different æras.

The memory will be methodized by the help of plain Chronology and Geography; the imagination will be fired with perſons and actions; and the mind will be empowered to ſee through the whole ſyſtem of ages and nations, and to judge upon great lines. Candour, modeſty, and caution, will be the reſult of fair enquiry, if attended with fair temper; and after a due inſight into the preſent ſcene, a proper ambition will be animated, and directed with penetration, coolneſs, and vigour; and the man will be brought into action fully cultivated by knowledge and experience of men and things, and will be enabled to make uſe of his powers for the real ſervice of his country.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AT this time, when there appears a general endeavour amongſt the free-born inhabitants of Great-Britain to aboliſh that infernal commerce carried on betwixt the Weſt-Indies and the Coaſt of Africa, which ſets a price on the head of Man, and converts him into a beaſt of burthen; permit me, through the medium of your publication, to throw my mite into the treaſury of HUMANITY. My intention is to ſet in a proper point of view a circumſtance on which ſome writers in defence of the Slave-trade have founded much of its legality *, (viz.) the mixture of an Owran-Outang with a female African; by which they think a race of animals may be produced, partaking of the nature of each. One of theſe writers ſays, "May it not be fairly conjectured, that the female negroes who live wandering in the wilds of Africa, are, there, frequently ſurprized and deflowered by the Owran-Outang, or other ſuch brutes; that from thence they become reconciled, as other women who are more civilized EASILY are, to ſimilar attacks, and continue to cohabit with them? If this be granted, the coloniſts of the Weſt-Indies are inſtrumental in 'humanizing the deſcendants of the off-'ſpring of brutes (for a generation or two 'will change their nature, as much as a 'negro is changed to a mulatto, muſtee, or 'quadroon, by the intercourſe of blacks and 'whites)' to the honour of the human ſpecies, and to the glory of the Divine Being."

So many able naturaliſts are of opinion, that ſuch an intercourſe with brutes ſometimes takes place, that I cannot but believe it; I likewiſe believe, that the female may be impregnated by ſuch a proſtitution; but the production of ſuch an unnatural commerce will be, as in the caſe of a mare and aſs, a mule, an animal incapable of propagation. If the writer above quoted had allowed himſelf a moment's reflection on the ſubject, he would have ſeen, that if a creature had been produced by the connexion of the African woman with the Owran-Outang, and *vice verſa*, capable of procreation, the harmony of the animal ſyſtem muſt have been ruined. The new animal, neither brute nor human, might poſſibly again mix with an animal not of its own ſpecies; the conſequence of which would be, the production of another new creature, partaking of the nature of both its parents, but differing eſſentially from one and the other; and ſo on *ad infinitum*. Thus might this promiſcuous intercourſe proceed, till the whole order of animals would be in the utmoſt confuſion. But the all-wiſe Creator of the Univerſe foreſeeing that ſuch unnatural propenſities would ſometimes take place, has guarded againſt their effects by raiſing an inſurmountable barrier, which is no other than rendering the offſpring of ſuch an intercourſe STERILE. So that it is impoſſible a new race of animals ſhould be produced by the mixture of a male and female of different ſpecies, as in the female African and Owran-Outang.

From this, I preſume, it appears, that no ſuch change can be effected in the animal deſcended from the human and brute ſpecies, if any are brought to the Weſt-Indies, as theſe writers ſpeak of. That a generation or two will change their nature as much as the negro is changed to a mulatto, &c. by the

* By the legality of the Slave-trade I mean that power delegated to Man, of enſlaving the animals lower in the ſcale than himſelf, and which thoſe writers would extend to the native of Africa, from an idea that he has a mixture of brute blood in his body.

intercourſe of the whites and blacks, cannot be. The negro of Africa is a branch of the ſame ſtock with the European, whether Engliſh or French, a Spaniard or a Portugueſe: the difference in the colour of his ſkin, perhaps, is the effect of climate; the poorneſs of his intellectual faculties may ariſe from the ſame cauſe; but ſtill he is as much a human creature as the moſt refined European. And the ſtrongeſt argument to prove this aſſertion is, that the product of an European and an African is an animal fruitful as its parents. The animals theſe writers ſpeak of (if ſuch there are) as being humanized in a few generations, exiſt but in themſelves; and if my reaſoning is admitted, they have no procreative powers; ſo that the ſpecies, if I may be allowed to give it that appellation, begins and ends in the ſame individual animal; and the proſpect of a change taking place in ſuch monſters, for monſters they certainly are, ſimilar to that effected by a mixture of European and African blood, is merely ideal.

But leſt it may be ſuppoſed that the affinity between the negro and the Owran-Outang is nearer than I imagine, I ſhall endeavour to bring ſome authorities to prove that the chaſm betwixt the two is ſo large as to render them of diſtinct ſpecies. Owran-Outang is the name by which this animal is known in the Eaſt-Indies. Monſ. de Buffon deſcribes two kinds of them, which he looks upon as a variety in the ſame ſpecies; the largeſt he calls PONGO, and the ſmall one JOCKO. Linnæus is ſuppoſed to deſcribe one of them under the name of NOCTURNAL MAN. But the ſize of the animal he deſcribes does not agree with the Pongo; and the Jocko, though it is of the ſame ſize as the Nocturnal Man, differs from it, ſays Buffon, in every other character. I can affirm, adds the ſame author, from having ſeveral times ſeen it, that it not only does not expreſs itſelf by ſpeaking or whiſtling, but even that it did not do a ſingle thing but what a well-inſtructed dog could do. This celebrated naturaliſt (Buffon) even doubts the exiſtence of the Nocturnal Man, an animal which in deſcription comes very near human nature. Thoſe, therefore, who have formed their notions of the Owran-Outang from Linnæus's deſcription, it ſhould ſeem have been miſled; the travellers from whom he has his authorities having in all probability imperfectly deſcribed a white Negro, or CHACRELAS.

The Pongo, or, as it is called in Guinea, the BARRIS, is probably the creature which is ſuppoſed ſometimes to cohabit with the women of the country. He is deſcribed by Battel, as being of a gigantic ſtature, and of aſtoniſhing ſtrength; his body, externally, ſcarce differing from that of man, except that he has no calves to his legs. He lives upon fruits, and is no ways carnivorous. The want of the muſcles which form the calves of the legs, conſtitutes an eſſential difference from the human ſpecies; as well as his living only on vegetables: for man is by nature a carnivorous animal, as may be demonſtrated by the ſtructure of his TEETH and DIGESTIVE ORGANS. The Pongo, from this writer's account of him, does not appear to have any thing like a language, as in the animal deſcribed by Linnæus, but is to all intents a BRUTE, endowed with ſomewhat a greater degree of inſtinct than his fellow-brutes. Tyſon, who has given an accurate anatomical deſcription of the PIGMIE (Jocko), demonſtrates a great difference between the internal ſtructure of that animal and man, ſufficient, I think, to prove them of diſtinct ſpecies. And Profeſſor Camper, by a diſſection of the larinx, &c. of the Owran-Outang, and ſeveral other ſpecies of monkeys, has clearly demonſtrated the impoſſibility of their ſpeaking.

If we take the obſervations I have cited collectively, they amount to a poſitive proof of the Owran-Outang being very far removed from the human ſpecies. In the firſt place, Buffon aſſerts that it is not capable of doing more than a well-taught dog; ſecondly, it univerſally wants the GASTROCNEMII muſcles, a ſtriking character in the human frame; and its teeth and organs of digeſtion are ſuch as the granivorous animals are known alone to poſſeſs; and, thirdly, the demonſtrations of Camper (a competent judge), which prove, that the organs in the human frame deſtined to the purpoſes of articulation, are in this brute ſo formed as to render it totally incapable of ſpeech: I repeat, if theſe obſervations are taken collectively, they abundantly prove this animal nearer allied to brutes than to man. Though the Owran-Outang is not in my opinion ſufficiently allied to man to produce an intermediate ſpecies, yet I believe he may be the link which connects the rational creature to the brute. From the united authority of able naturaliſts, there is not a doubt but man and the Owran-Outang are of diſtinct and widely-ſeparated ſpecies. Therefore, the few ſolitary animals produced by this unnatural mixture, ſaid to have been brought to the Weſt-Indies, and which, I believe, are incapable of procreation, afford no argument in favour of a commerce fraught with the blackeſt acts of treachery, and teeming with practices the bare relation of which makes human nature ſhudder.

I am, Sir, &c.

Jan. 13, 1788. R.

To

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE ſeveral Pieces by Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON which have appeared in your Magazine have afforded ſo much ſatisfaction, that I am convinced you will thank me for the opportunity I now afford you of preſerving a performance which is not inſerted in Hawkins's Edition of that Author, nor yet in the ſupplementary fourteenth Volume lately publiſhed. It is the Preface to Payne's Univerſal Chronicle, in which the Idler originally was printed, in April 1758, and is ſtyled "The Duty of a Journaliſt."

I am, &c. C. D.

Of the DUTY of a JOURNALIST.

IT is an unpleaſing conſideration, that Virtue cannot be inferred from Knowledge; that many can teach others thoſe duties which they never practiſe themſelves: yet, though there may be ſpeculative knowledge without actual performance, there can be no performance without knowledge; and the preſent ſtate of many of our Papers is ſuch, that it may be doubted, not only whether the compilers know their duty, but whether they have endeavoured or wiſh to know it.

A Journaliſt is an Hiſtorian, not indeed of the higheſt claſs, nor of the number of thoſe whoſe works beſtow immortality upon others or themſelves; yet, like other Hiſtorians, he diſtributes for a time reputation or infamy, regulates the opinions of the weak, raiſes hopes and terrors, inflames or allays the violence of the people. He ought therefore to conſider himſelf as ſubject at leaſt to the firſt law of Hiſtory, the Obligation to tell Truth. The Journaliſt, indeed, however honeſt, will frequently deceive, becauſe he will frequently be deceived himſelf. He is obliged to tranſmit the earlieſt intelligence before he knows how far it may be credited; he relates tranſactions yet fluctuating in uncertainty; he delivers reports of which he knows not the Authors. It cannot be expected that he ſhould know more than he is told, or that he ſhould not ſometimes be hurried down the current of a popular clamour. All that he can do is to conſider attentively, and determine impartially; to admit no falſehoods by deſign, and to retract thoſe which he ſhall have adopted by miſtake.

This is not much to be required, and yet this is more than the writers of news ſeem to exact from themſelves. It muſt ſurely ſometimes raiſe indignation to obſerve with what ſerenity of confidence they relate on one day, what they know not to be true, becauſe they hope that it will pleaſe; and with what ſhameleſs tranquillity they contradict it on the next day, when they find that it will pleaſe no longer; how readily they receive any report that will diſgrace our enemies; and how eagerly they accumulate praiſes upon a name which caprice or accident has made a favourite. They know, by experience, however deſtitute of reaſon, that what is deſired will be credited without nice examination: they do not therefore always limit their narratives by poſſibility, but ſlaughter armies without battles, and conquer countries without invaſions.

There are other violations of truth admitted only to gratify idle curioſity, which yet are miſchievous in their conſequences, and hateful in their contrivance. Accounts are ſometimes publiſhed of robberies and murders which never were committed, mens minds are terrified with fictitious dangers, the public indignation is raiſed, and the government of our country depreciated and contemned. Thoſe ſcribblers who give falſe alarms, ought to be taught, by ſome public animadverſion, that to relate crimes is to teach them; and that as moſt men are content to follow the herd, and to be like their neighbours, nothing contributes more to the frequency of wickedneſs, than the repreſentation of it as already frequent.

There is another practice of which the injuriouſneſs is more apparent, and which, if the law could ſuccour the poor, is now puniſhable by law. The advertiſements of apprentices who have left their maſters, and who are often driven away by cruelty or hunger; the minute deſcriptions of men whom the Law has not conſidered as criminal; and the inſinuations often publiſhed in ſuch a manner, that, though obſcure to the public, they are well underſtood, where they can do moſt miſchief; and many other practices by which particular intereſts are injured, are to be diligently avoided by an honeſt Journaliſt, whoſe buſineſs is only to tell tranſactions of general importance, or unconteſted notoriety, or by advertiſements to promote private convenience without diſturbance of private quiet.

Thus far the Journaliſt is obliged to deviate from the common methods of his competitors, by the laws of unvariable morality. Other improvements may be expected from him as conducive to delight or information. It is common to find paſſages, in Papers of Intelligence, which cannot be underſtood. Obſcure places are ſometimes mentioned, without

without any information from Geography or Hiſtory. Sums of money are reckoned by coins or denominations, of which the value is not known in this country. Terms of war and navigation are inſerted, which are utterly unintelligible to all who are not engaged in military or naval buſineſs. A Journaliſt, above moſt other men, ought to be acquainted with the lower orders of mankind, that he may be able to judge, what will be plain, and what will be obſcure; what will require a comment, and what will be apprehended without explanation. He is to conſider himſelf not as writing to ſtudents or ſtateſmen alone, but to women, ſhopkeepers, and artiſans, who have little time to beſtow upon mental attainments, but deſire, upon eaſy terms, to know how the world goes; who riſes, and who falls; who triumphs, and who is defeated.

If the writer of this Journal ſhall be able to execute his own plan; if he ſhall carefully enquire after Truth, and diligently impart it; if he ſhall reſolutely refuſe to admit into his Paper whatever is injurious to private reputation; if he ſhall relate tranſactions with greater clearneſs than others, and ſell more inſtruction at a cheaper rate; he hopes that his labours will not be overlooked. This he promiſes to endeavour; and if this promiſe ſhall obtain the favour of an early attention, he deſires that favour to be continued only as it is deſerved.

JEKYLL.

POLITICAL ECLOGUE the THIRD*.

JEKYLL, the wag of law, the ſcribbler's pride,
CALNE to the Senate ſent, when TOWNSEND dy'd.
So LANSDOWN will'd—The old hoarſe *rook* at reſt,
A *jack-daw phœnix* chatters from his neſt.
Stateſman and Laywer now, with clubbing cares
The important youth roams thro' the Temple ſquares;
Yet ſtays his ſtep, where with congenial play
The well-known fountain bubbles day by day;
The little fountain!—whoſe reſtricted courſe
In low faint eſſays owns its ſhallow ſource:
There, to the tinkling jet, he tun'd his tongue,
While LANSDOWN's fame and LANSDOWN's fall he ſung.

" Where were our friends, when the remorſeleſs crew
" Of felon Whigs——great LANSDOWN's pow'r o'erthrew?
" For neither then within *St. Stephen's* wall
" Obedient WESTCOTE hail'd the Treaſury call;
" Nor Treachery then had branded EDEN's fame,
" Or taught mankind the miſcreant MINCHIN's name.
" Joyful no more—(tho' TOMMY ſpoke ſo long!)
" Was high-born HOWARD's cry, or POWNEY's prattling tongue.
" Vain was thy roar, MAHON!—tho' loud and deep;
" Not our own GILBERT could be rous'd from ſleep.
" No bargain yet the tribe of PHIPPS had made;
" LANSDOWNE! you fought in vain ev'n MULGRAVE's aid!
" MULGRAVE—at whoſe harſh ſcream, in wild ſurprize
" The *ſpeechleſs* Speaker lifts his drowſy eyes.
" Ah hapleſs day! ſtill as thy hours return,
" Let Jeſuits, Jews, and ſad Diſſenters mourn;
" Each Quack and ſympathizing Juggler groan,
" While Bankrupt Brokers echo moan for moan.
" Oh much-lov'd Peer! my Patron! Model! Friend!
" How does thy alter'd ſtate my boſom rend!
" Alas! the ways of Courts are ſtrange, and dark!
" PITT ſcarce would make thee now a Treaſury Clerk!"

Stung with the maddening thought—his griefs, his fears
Diſſolve the plaintive Counſellor in tears.
" How oft (he cries) has wretched LANSDOWN ſaid—
" *Curs'd be the toilſome hours by ſtateſmen led!*
" *Oh! had kind Heaven ordain'd my humble fate,*
" *A Country Gentleman's—of ſmall eſtate!*
" *With* PRICE *and* PRIESTLEY *in ſome diſtant grove,*
" *Bleſt I had liv'd the lowly life I love.*
" *Thou,* PRICE! *had deign'd to calculate my ſtocks!*
" *Thou,* PRIESTLEY! *ſav'd them from the* " *lightning's ſhocks!*

" Unknown

* For the Firſt and Second Political Eclogue the reader is referred to Vol. VIII. p. 135. and Vol. X. p. 449.

" *Unknown the ſtorms and tempeſts of the ſtate,*
" *Unfelt the mean ambition to be great,*
" *In* Bowood's *ſhade had paſt my peaceful days,*
" *Far from the Town and its deluſive ways.*
" *The cryſtal brook my beverage; and my food*
" *Hips—cornels—haws—and berries of the wood.*"

" Bleſt Peer! eternal wreaths adorn thy brow,
" Thou *Cincinnatus* of the Britiſh plow!
" But rouze again thy talents and thy zeal;
" Thy Sovereign ſure muſt with thee *Privy Seal.*
" Or what—if from the *Seals* thou art debarr'd,
" Chandos at leaſt he might for *thee* diſcard.
" Come, Lansdown! come—thy life no more thy own,—
" Oh! brave again the ſmoke and noiſe of Town:
" For Britain's ſake, the weight of greatneſs bear,
" And ſuffer honours thou art doom'd to wear.
" To thee, her Princes, lo! where India ſends,
" All Benfield's here,—and there all Hastings' friends:
" Macpherson--Wraxall--Sullivan, behold!
" Call—Barwell—Middleton--with heaps of gold:
" Rajahs—Nabobs—from Oude—Tanjore—Arcot,
" And ſee! (nor oh diſdain him!) Major Scott!
" Ah! give the Major but one gracious nod!
" Ev'n Pitt himſelf once deign'd to court the Squad!
" Oh! be it *theirs*, with more than patriot heat,
" To ſnatch thy virtues from their lov'd retreat;
" Drag thee reluctant to the haunts of men,
" And make thee Miniſter!——O God! but when?"

Thus mourn'd the youth—till ſunk in penſive grief,
He woo'd his handkerchief for ſoft relief;
In either pocket either hand he threw;
When lo! from each a precious tablet flew.
This—his ſage patron's wond'rous ſpeech on trade!
This—his own book of ſarcaſms, ready-made!
Tremendous book!—thou motley magazine
Of ſtale ſeverities, and pilfer'd ſpleen!
Oh! rich in ill!—within thy leaves entwin'd,
What glittering adders lurk to ſting the mind!
Satire's *Muſeum*—with Sir Ashton's lore,
The Naturaliſt of malice eyes thy ſtore;
Ranging with fell virtú his poiſonous tribes
Of embryo ſneers, and animalcule gibes.
Here inſect puns their feeble wings expand,
To ſpeed, in little flights, their lord's command;
There, in their paper chryſalis, he ſees,
Specks of bons mots, and eggs of repartees.
In modern ſpirits ancient wit he ſteeps;
If not its gloſs, the reptile's venom keeps:
Thy quaintneſs, Dunning, but without thy ſenſe;
And juſt enough of Bearcroft, for offence.

On theſe lov'd leaves a tranſient glance he threw;
But weightier themes his anxious thoughts purſue:
Deep ſenatorial pomp intent to reach,
With ardent eyes he hangs o'er Lansdown's ſpeech:
Then loud the youth proclaims the enchanting words,
That charm'd " the noble natures" of the Lords.
" *Loſt and obſcur'd in* Bowood's *humble bow'r,*
" *No party-tool—no candidate for pow'r,—*
" *I come, my Lords!—an Hermit from my cell,*
" *A few blunt truths in my plain ſtyle to tell.*
" *Highly I praiſe your late commercial plan;*
" *Kingdoms ſhould all unite—like man and man.*
" *The* French *love peace; ambition they deteſt:*
" *But* Cherburgh's *frightful works deny me reſt.*
" *With joy I ſee new wealth for* Britain *ſhipp'd:*
" Lisbon's a froward Child—and should be whipp'd:
" *Yet* Portugal's *our old and beſt Ally!*
" *And* Gallic *faith is but a ſlender tie.*
" *My Lords!—the* Manufacturer's *a fool!*
" *The* Clothier *too knows nothing about wool!*
" *Their intereſt ſtill demand your conſtant care;*
" Their *fears are* mine—their *griefs are* my *deſpair.*
" *My Lords! my ſoul is big with dire alarms:*
" Turks—Germans—Ruſſians—Pruſſians—*all in arms!*

" *A noble*

" *A noble* POLE—*(I'm proud to call him friend!)*
" *Tells me of things—I cannot comprehend.*
" *Your Lordſhips' hairs would ſtand on end, to hear*
" *My laſt diſpatches from the* GRAND VIZIER.
" *The fears of* DANTZICK—Merchants *can't be told:*
" *Accounts from* CRACOW—*make my blood run cold.*
" *The ſtate of* PORTSMOUTH *and of* PLYMOUTH DOCKS.
" *Your trade—your taxes—army—navy—ſtocks,—*
" *All haunt me in my dreams:—and when I riſe,*
" *The* BANK *of* ENGLAND *ſcares my opening eyes.*
" *I ſee—I know ſome dreadful ſtorm is brewing,*
" *Arm all your coaſts—*YOUR NAVY IS YOUR RUIN.
" *I ſay it* STILL;—*but (let me be believ'd)*
" *In* THIS *your Lordſhips have been much deceiv'd.*
" A NOBLE DUKE *affirms—I like* HIS *plan:*
" *I never* DID, *my Lords—I never* CAN.
" *Shame on the ſlanderous breath which dares inſtill*
" *That I, who now condemn, adviſ'd the ill.*
" PLAIN WORDS, *thank Heaven, are always underſtood;*
" *I* COULD *approve, I ſaid—but not I* WOULD.
" *Anxious to make the noble Duke content,*
" *My view was juſt* TO SEEM *to give conſent,*
" *While all the world might ſee that nothing leſs was meant.*"

While JEKYLL thus, the rich exhauſtleſs ſtore
Of LANSDOWN's rhetoric ponders o'er and o'er;
And, wrapt in happier dreams of future days,
His patron's triumphs in his own ſurveys;
Admiring barriſters in crouds reſort
From Figtree—Brick—Hare—Pump—and Garden Court:
Anxious they gaze, and watch with ſilent awe
The motley ſon of politics and law.
Meanwhile, with ſofteſt ſmiles and courteous bows,
He, graceful bending, greets their ardent vows.
" Thanks, generous friends! (he cries) kind Templars, thanks!
" Tho' now with LANSDOWN's band your JEKYLL ranks,
" Think not, he wholly quits *black-letter* cares:
" Still, ſtill the Lawyer with the Statesman ſhades.
" But ſee, the ſhades of night o'erſpread the ſkies!
" Thick fogs and vapours from the THAMES ariſe!
" Far different hopes our ſeparate toils inſpire;
" To *parliament*, you, and *precedent* retire!
" With deeper bronze your darkeſt locks imbrown,
" Adjuſt your brows for the *demurring* frown;
" Brood o'er the fierce *Rebutters* of the Bar,
" And brave the *iſſue* of the gowned war.

" Me, all unpractis'd in the *baſhful* mood,
" Strange novice thoughts and alien cares delude;
" Yes, *modeſt* Eloquence! ev'n I muſt court,
" For once, with mimic vows thy coy ſupport.
" Oh! would'ſt thou lend the ſemblance of thy charms!
" Feign'd agitations, and aſſum'd alarms,
" 'Twere all I'd aſk!—but for one day alone
" To ape thy downcaſt look—thy ſuppliant tone;
" To pauſe—and bow with heſitating grace,
" Here try to falter—there a word miſplace;
" Long banish'd bluſhes this pale cheek to teach,
" And act the miſeries of a MAIDEN SPEECH!

RECEIPT TO MAKE PERPETUAL YEAST OR BARM.

[Communicated by GEO. DEMPSTER, Eſq. M. P.]

TAKE 1lb of flour (fine), make it the thickneſs of gruel with boiling water, add to it half a pound of raw ſugar, mix them well together, put three ſpoonfuls of well purified yeaſt into a large veſſel, upon which put the above ingredients; they will ſoon ferment violently. Collect the yeaſt off the top, and put it into a brown ſmall neck pot, cover it up from the air, keep it in a dry and warmiſh place; when uſed in part, replace with flour made into a thin paſte, and ſugar in the former proportions. I ſaw this uſed after it had been five months made. No yeaſt is neceſſary except the firſt time.

THE LONDON REVIEW AND LITERARY JOURNAL,

Quid ſit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

The Conqueſt of Canäan: A Poem, in Eleven Books. By Timothy Dwight. Hartford: Printed by Eliſha Babcock, 1785. 12mo.

"Fired at firſt ſight with what the Muſe imparts,
"In fearleſs Youth we tempt the height of Arts." POPE.

EVERY liberal mind muſt be pleaſed to ſee Genius, and that great humaniſer of nations, polite Literature, expanding themſelves in the infant States of America. However inferior to a Homer or a Milton; or, however but little ſuperior to a Blackmore; yet the attempt to cultivate the Muſes in a new-formed Commonwealth, and a decent and promiſing attempt the Poem before us undoubtedly is, ſuch an attempt has a claim to more than ordinary candour, has a claim to liberal indulgence, and ſuch due commendations as may cheriſh the *liſping* Muſe. The critic who is the genuine friend of the intereſts of literature, where he perceives a total barrenneſs of genius, will admoniſh the unhappy author to deſiſt; and will even add ridicule and ſeverity, as the caſe may require. But where taſte and merit are diſcernible, and capable of improvement, he will point out the blemiſhes and faults with tenderneſs, and in a manner calculated to promote the Author's future amendment. Such we intend to be the rule of our conduct in our animadverſions on the American Epic Poem, the CONQUEST of CANAAN.

Our Author thus dedicates his work:

To his Excellency
GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQUIRE,
Commander in Chief of the American Armies,
The Saviour of his Country,
The Supporter of Freedom,
And the Benefactor of Mankind;
This Poem is inſcribed,
With the higheſt reſpect for his character,
the moſt ardent wiſhes for his happineſs,
and the moſt grateful ſenſe of the bleſſings,
ſecured, by his generous efforts, to the
United States of North-America,
by his moſt humble,
and moſt obedient ſervant,
TIMOTHY DWIGHT.

Greenfield in Connecticut,
March 1, 1785.

Mr. Dwight thus introduces his poem to the acquaintance of his readers:

"As this Poem is the firſt of the kind "which has been publiſhed in this country, "the writer begs leave to introduce it with "ſeveral obſervations, which that circumſtance alone may perhaps render neceſſary.

"In the manners, he has ſtudied a medium between abſolute barbariſm and modern refinement. In the beſt characters, "he has endeavoured to repreſent ſuch manners, as are removed from the peculiarities "of any age or country, and might belong "to the amiable and virtuous of every age: "ſuch as are elevated without deſign, refined without ceremony, elegant without "faſhion, and agreeable, becauſe they are "ornamented with ſincerity, dignity, and "religion, not becauſe they are poliſhed by "art and education. Of ſuch manners, he "hopes he may obſerve, without impropriety, that they poſſeſs the higheſt advantages for univerſal application.

"He has made uſe of rhyme, becauſe he "believed it would be more generally reliſhed than blank verſe even amongſt thoſe "who are eſteemed perſons of taſte.

"It may, perhaps, be thought the reſult "of inattention or ignorance, that he choſe "a ſubject in which his countrymen had no "national intereſt. But he remarked, that "the Iliad and Eneid were as agreeable to "modern nations as to the Greeks and Romans. The reaſon he ſuppoſed to be obvious—the ſubjects of thoſe poems furniſh the faireſt opportunities of exhibiting "the agreeable, the novel, the moral, the "pathetic, and the ſublime. If he is not "deceived, the ſubject he has choſen poſſeſſes, in a high degree, the ſame advantages.

"It will be obſerved that he has introduced ſome new words, and annexed to "ſome old ones a new ſignification. This "liberty, allowed to others, he hopes will "not be refuſed to him; eſpecially as from "this ſource the copiouſneſs and refinement "of language have been principally derived.

"That he wiſhes to pleaſe he frankly "confeſſes. If he fails in the deſign, it will "be a ſatisfaction that he ſhall have injured "no perſon but himſelf. As the poem is "uniformly friendly to delicacy and virtue, "he hopes his countrymen will ſo far regard "him with candour, as not to impute it to "him as a fault, that he has endeavoured to "pleaſe them, and has thrown in his mite "for the advancement of the refined arts "on this ſide the Atlantic."

There is good ſenſe in the above quotation, tho' we think ſome parts very objectionable. The faithful, full, and minute pictures of the manners of ancient times which Homer has given, add an immenſe value to his works, and afford an unexhauſted mine to the philoſopher, whoſe ſtudy is human nature. Arioſto and Taſſo have a happineſs of the ſame kind; and their works will convey to the lateſt poſterity the ideas and manners aſcribed to chivalry. The judgment of Virgil perceived the happineſs of Homer in giving ſuch ſtriking pictures of the manners of his age; but though the Roman poet has given us innumerable alluſions to ancient rites and cuſtoms, he has miſerably failed in deſcribing the characters of ancient Phrygia, Greece, and Latium. Eneas, his friend Achates, &c. Evander and Lauſus, and others, are the mere Gentlemen of the Court of Auguſtus; and Lavinia, who has no choice in her own marriage, and has as little care or affection concerning it, is exactly the young Lady of corrupted Rome: and the rage of Lavinia's mother, and that of Dido herſelf, is no other than that of the high-ſpirited Roman matron. But though we mention the great value of Homer's works in their giving us the real manners of ſo remote an age, we do not blame the *genius* of an American of the preſent day for not giving us the manners of Canaan, and of the Iſraelites, who lived near three centuries before the Trojan war. If the want of real manners is a fault, that fault ariſes from the choice of the ſubject. But our Bard thinks the want of real manners no blemiſh; but rather boaſts, that "he has endeavoured to repreſent ſuch manners as are removed from the peculiarities of any age or country, but might belong to the amiable and virtuous of every age." And of ſuch manners he aſſerts, that "they poſſeſs the higheſt advantages for univerſal application." But in theſe poſitions we widely differ from our author. There never was in human nature an amiable and virtuous character that was not marked, both in his acting and thinking, with "*the peculiarities of his age and country.*" And in proof of this Mr. Dwight himſelf is a ſtrong evidence, as will appear when we cite the abſurdity of the different characters he aſcribes to Great Britain and America. And we cannot think the *Utopian* characters of an *Oſſian*, a *Blackmore*, or a *Dwight*, "poſſeſs the higheſt advantages for univerſal application." We have infinitely more pleaſure in viewing the real manners of Spain in Cervantes, than in reading a thouſand *Utopias* and *Arcadias*, and the whole family of fictitious characters and manners. Mr. Dwight denies that his choice of "a ſubject in which his countrymen had no national intereſt," was the reſult of inattention. "He had remarked, he ſays, that the Iliad and Eneid were as agreeable to modern nations as to the Greeks and Romans." But here again we muſt diſſent from our American bard. Though theſe poems do "furniſh the faireſt opportunities of exhibiting the agreeable, the novel, the moral, the pathetic, and the ſublime," it does not follow but that the Greeks and Romans had their national partialities for their particular poems, and were much more intereſted in them than any modern nation can poſſibly be. Witneſs the enthuſiaſm and partiality with which a Frenchman views that feeble attempt at the Epic, the HENRIADE. But though his countrymen have no national intereſt in *Joſhua*'s conqueſt of Canaan, Mr. Dwight has contrived to give them an intereſt in his poem, where, as will ſoon appear, *Joſhua* in the allegorical ſenſe is General *Waſhington*; and the Iſraelites, the people delivered and favoured by God, the *Americans*.

In his introduction of ſome new words, and the ſtill greater licence of giving new ſignifications to ſome old ones, our author, we think, has been raſh and unhappy.

The concluding paragraph of the above citation merits the approbation and thanks of Mr. Dwight's countrymen.

We proceed now to a general view of our author's fable and management of it, which we cannot do better than by an abridgement of ſome of the arguments of our author's Eleven Books, giving that of the Firſt Book entire.

"Subject propoſed. Invocation. After the battle, mentioned in the beginning of the ſeventh chapter of Joſhua, the Iſraelites, in correſpondence with the ſacred hiſtory, are repreſented in circumſtances of extreme diſtreſs. With this event the poem opens, in the evening. Morning. Scene of war. Story

Story of Zimri and Aram. Zimri returns to the aſſembly of Iſrael, and brings an account of the death of Aram, and of an army ſent by Jabin, king of Hazor, to aſſiſt Ai. Diſtreſs of the Iſraelites. Character and oration of Hanniel. After a pathetic addreſs, and rehearſal of their miſeries, he attempts to prove the impoſſibility of ſucceeding in their preſent deſign, becauſe of the ſtrength, ſkill, and numerous allies of their enemies; foretells their approaching ruin; aſſerts that God is oppoſed to them, that they were led out of Egypt to ſilence their murmurs, and the end being accompliſhed, ought to return. Panegyric on that country. Obviates objections to a return, and informs them, that if they ſhould conquer Canaan, they will be ruined, during the war, by the neceſſary neglect of arts and agriculture, difficulty of dividing the land, of ſettling a form of government, and of avoiding tyranny; and concludes with a new exhortation to return to Egypt. Applauſe. Joſhua replies; and beginning to explain the diſpenſations of Providence, is interrupted by Hanniel, who firſt obliquely, and then openly accuſes him of aiming at the uſurpation of kingly authority; and aſſerts the return to be eaſy. Joſhua vindicates his innocence with ſeverity upon Hanniel; and allowing they can return, paints to them the miſeries they will experience from the Egyptian king, lords, people, and manners, and from providential diſpenſations terminating in their ruin. He appeals to them to judge of the falſehood of Hanniel's ideas of the purpoſes of Heaven in leading them out of Egypt; and declares the certainty of their ſucceſs from their union, with a few exceptions, their previous proſperity, and the favour and revealed deſigns of Heaven, and exults in their future glory. Applauſe. Preparation for war. Caleb oppoſes immediate war, and adviſes a faſt of two days. Joſhua approves of it."

Here America is obviouſly placed before us under the allegory of the Iſraelites having left Egypt, which means the Britiſh government, and about to ſettle themſelves by force of arms. Hanniel who adviſes to return to Egypt, and the difficulties he foretells, repreſents the Loyaliſts, and Joſhua's reply ſums up the arguments of the American patriots. But this allegory is not regularly carried through the work.

The Second Book opens with an aſſembly of the Gibeonites to worſhip the Sun. Mina, a virgin, refuſes to join in it; the king aſks her reaſon, and ſhe gives him the Moſaic hiſtory, from the Creation and Fall, down to the death of Moſes and commiſſion of Joſhua. This *Joan of Arc* propoſes an embaſſy to Joſhua to ſollicit peace, of which the king approves.

The buſineſs of the Third Book conſiſts of the love epiſode of Irad and Selima, between whom is a moſt curious diſcourſe (to be hereafter cited) on the juſtice of the war. More ado about Loyaliſts, alias Iſraelites, who want to return to Egypt. A mutiny in the camp quelled by Joſhua, who gives the inſurgents battle, and kills their chief. A battle with the people of Ai, who retreat.

The argument of the Fourth Book is thus:

"Morning. Tribes aſſemble. Story of Achan. Embaſſy from Gibeon. Story of Mina. Joſhua gives her to Elam, Prince of Gibeon, in marriage, and makes peace with the Gibeonites. Feaſt. Joſhua's prayer. Cloud deſcends on the tabernacle. Elam ſollicits leave to return to Gibeon. Joſhua conſents. Sports of the Iſraelites. Conduct of Hanniel. Walls built around the camp. Story of Helon."

The Fifth Book—

"Evening. Irad and Selima walk out on the plain ſouthward of the camp, and begin a converſation concerning the nature and deſignation of the viſible heavens. Original ſtate of Man, and of Creation. Reflections on the Fall of Man. Wiſdom and benevolence of the preſent ſyſtem aſſerted. Threefold ſtate of Man emblematized in the butterfly. Fanciful ideas of Heaven."

—A thouſand young volunteers chooſe Irad for their leader, and Joſhua ſends Zimri with a body of troops to lie in ambuſh on the weſtern ſide of Ai.

The Sixth Book contains the battle with the men of Ai, and their final rout; with the exploits of Irad, Hezron, Caleb, and the deaths of Ludon, Oran, Hezron, and Carmi: the love epiſode of Irad and Selima continued.

The Seventh Book contains the burning of Ai; another battle; deaths, and confuſion of the Iſraelites, who are rallied by Irad; the combatants ſeparated by the burning of a foreſt.

The Eighth Book contains more battling, and rallying, and killing. Irad's death, and the ſcene of Selima's diſtreſs at the ſight of his corpſe.

The argument of the Ninth Book is thus:

"Evening. Interview between Selima and her parents. Morning. Diſtreſs of the camp. Joſhua directs Zimri to bury the dead. Funeral of Irad. Burial of the dead. Hareſhah informs Joſhua of a combination of the ſurrounding nations againſt Gibeon, and ſollicits his aſſiſtance. Story of Elam and Mina. Hareſhah is directed to

wait until the Divine pleaſure ſhall be known. Evening. Joſhua walks out on the plain northward of the camp, and hears Selima lamenting the death of Irad. Affected by the ſcene, he breaks out into a ſoliloquy on his diſtreſs, and is reproved by an Angel, who delivers him a meſſage from the Moſt High, and directs him to prepare for a viſion of futurity."

Joſhua's viſion is the ſubject of the Tenth Book, the argument of which we are unwilling to abridge. It is thus:

"Viſion of Futurity. Proſpect of the land of Canaan. Proſperous events after the war is finiſhed. Apoſtacy after the death of Joſhua, and conſequent judgments. Troubles by Cuſhan-riſh-athaim, Hazor, Midiam, Ammon, and the Philiſtines. Samſon. Civil war. Philiſtines kings. David's combat with Goliah. War with Ammon and Syria. Joab. David's glory. Jeruſalem. Temple. Dedication. Solomon. Diviſion of the kingdom. Deſtruction of Iſrael by Shalmaneſer, and of Judah by Nebuchadnezzar. Reſtoration. Meſſiah His Birth, Baptiſm, Miracles, Trial, Death, Reſurrection, and Aſcenſion. Deſtruction of Jeruſalem by the Romans. Preaching of the Goſpel by the Apoſtles, and ſucceeding Miniſters. Proſpect of America. Slavery of the Eaſtern Continents. Glory of the Weſtern Millenium. Calling of the Jews. Signs which forebode the end of the world. Reſurrection. Conflagration. General judgment and conſummation of all things. Proſpect of Heaven and a happy immortality. Angel departs, and Joſhua returns to the camp."

The Eleventh Book contains the exploits of the laſt battle and final rout of the heathens. The Iſraelites return to their camp, and are met by their wives and children ſinging praiſe to the Creator, with which the poem concludes.

From the above epitome of our American Epic it will appear as exceedingly void of intereſt to any readers, except ſuch Americans as may perceive their country and their late war allegoriſed under the name of Canaan. In the conduct of the fable it is deficient of progreſſive connection; the circumſtances hardly ſeem to grow out of each other, as in the Iliad and Encid, and in thoſe celebrated modern Epics, the *Luſiad* of Camoens, and the *Jeruſalem* of Taſſo. Of Mr Dwight's defence of characters merely fictitious, we have already expreſſed ſome cenſure; and muſt here add, that it ſeems a neceſſary conſequence of ſuch fiction, (except when in the hands of a great maſter) that the characters will have a feeble lameneſs, and totally void of that nice variety of diſtinguiſhing ſhades which ſo eminently marks the perſonages of a Homer, a Taſſo, and a Shakeſpeare.

In our next we propoſe to give copious extracts of the poem, which, as it is at preſent little known to the Britiſh public, we hope will not be diſagreeable to our readers.

Marcellus and Julia; a Dialogue. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Debrett. 1788.

IN this Dialogue, under the names of Marcellus and Julia are ſhadowed a certain Illuſtrious Heir Apparent and a Lady with whom he has for a conſiderable time maintained an obſcure, ſuſpicious, and undefined connection—a connection which, though from the higheſt authority we have been informed what it is *not*, puzzles every one to determine preciſely what it may be.—The lady, Julia, with the natural ambition of a woman, preſſes her lover to an avowal of their union, and a conſequent participation of his future throne; and urges it with great warmth and conſiderable art; deducing her arguments chiefly from the examples of other princes, as Henry the Great, Louis the Fourteenth, and Peter of Ruſſia. Marcellus juſtifies his refuſal by various and cogent reaſons—his own ſituation, reaſons of State, the Law of the Land; parries the efforts of his miſtreſs with great addreſs; and preſſes his own opinion, or rather determination, with infinite ability; until at laſt the lady is obliged to ſubmit reluctantly to inevitable neceſſity, and, content to ſhare his heart and bed, reſigns the diadem which fate has placed beyond her reach.

Such is the outline of this ſhort Dialogue, in which, we will only ſay, we hope the author has not diſplayed more ability, and ſpoken with more art and energy, than the noble and auguſt perſonages whoſe characters he ſuſtains could for themſelves.—The Motto impreſſes us with a favourable idea of his taſte.

"Ire iterum in lacrymas, iterum tentare precando
"Cogitur, et ſupplex animos ſubmittere amori."——
——"Sed nullis ille movetur
"Fletibus, aut voces ullas tractabilis audit.
"Fata obſtant."—— VIRG.

Such

Such Things Are, a Play in five Acts. By Mrs. Inchbald. 8vo. 1s. 6d. G. G. J. and J. Robinſon.

THE fair Authoreſs of this moſt curious compoſition has in her title page very cautiouſly denominated it a *Play*.—To the juſtneſs of the appellation we cannot well object; but we will venture to aſſert, that in the whole circle of dramatic nomination, there is not another name which would ſuit her production. It is neither Tragedy, Comedy, Farce, Hiſtory, Tragicomedy, nor Opera. It is an *ens ſui generis*, inexplicable and undefined.

Cicero, but Cicero was a fool, has ſaid, that a legitimate Comedy is *Imitatio vitæ, ſpeculum conſuetudinis, imago veritatis*; an imitation of life, a glaſs of faſhion, and an image of truth. According to this definition, and though now almoſt obſolete we are ſtill partial to it, the requiſites in a dramatic Writer are three: an accurate inſight into human nature; an attentive obſervation of the manners and follies of the day; and a bold diſcrimination of character.

By character we would not be underſtood to mean the idle chimæras of a diſtempered imagination; beings who neither look, nor act, nor ſpeak, nor think like creatures of this world; but ſuch men and ſuch women as to the attentive obſerver daily appear; who, however they agree with mankind in general, have ſtill ſome one prominent feature which is peculiarly their own, the delineation of which is the province and peculiar excellence of the Comic dramatiſt. In this view let us examine the performance now before us; premiſing, that as it has already had its fate, and a very ſucceſsful one, on the ſtage, nothing which we may ſay can have any tendency to diminiſh the profits of the author.

We are told then, in a modeſt adverti ſement, that we are at once to give up all right of free deciſion on the likelihood, or even poſſibility of any one incident in the piece, becauſe the author has laid her ſubject in the Eaſt-Indies! This is rather too much. The majority of the perſonages are Engliſh, and we, preſuming on an old opinion, that *Cælum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt*, muſt ſuppoſe that an Engliſhman in Sumatra thinks and acts pretty much like an Engliſhman on the Royal Exchange. However it ſeems the fact is otherwiſe, or elſe Mrs. Inchbald would hardly venture to tell us in ſo many words, that "*On the Iſland of Sumatra, the Engliſh ſettlement, the ſyſtem of Government, and every deſcription of the manners of the people, reconcile the incidents of the play* TO THE STRICTEST DEGREE OF PROBABILITY! Now to aſcertain the degrees of probability, Mr. Locke has taught us to take ſeveral matters into our account; as, the number of the evidences, their temptation to deceive us, their likelihood to be themſelves deceived; all which unluckily make againſt Mrs. Inchbald's aſſertion. She will therefore have the goodneſs to excuſe us, if, with human nature and a few critical rules for our guides, we take the liberty to anatomize two or three of the inexpugnable *probabilities* of Such Things Are.

The firſt probability, then, is a certain Sultan, who having been a private ſoldier in an army led on by a rebellious Chieftain, and his commander falling in an action, was palmed on the ſoldiery by the leading officers for the Chief himſelf; there being it ſeems a fortunate likeneſs. This is a little extraordinary; but it is not all. Before the wars he had married a Chriſtian, who converted him to her faith; and this Chriſtian, though the deſtined bride of the former Sultan, he had found means, we are not told how, to carry off. After the action, the Pſeudo-Sultan, in gratitude to the officers who raiſed him to the throne, to revenge the loſs of his wife, whom he ſuppoſes, not finding her, to have been murdered in his abſence; and, though laſt not leaſt, to ſhew the good effects of his aſſumed Chriſtianity, murders without remorſe every individual who was in the ſecret of his advancement, and reigns a pitileſs and bloody tyrant for ſixteen years. At length a Mr. Haſwell, under which character we are told Mr. Howard is ſhadowed, arrives in Sumatra; and in a trice diſcovers what the poor Sultan had for ſo many years fought in vain, his wife, "whom for ſixteen years he had kept in want, in wretchedneſs, in a damp dungeon, becauſe he would not liſten to the voice of pity." After rating the Sultan pretty ſeverely, and indeed conſidering the known ferocity of his character pretty boldly, Mr. Haſwell at laſt introduces the lady to him; and is rewarded by the Imperial Signet, with a liberty to do as much

much good as he can. All this is, the reader will doubtleſs obſerve, ſtrictly probable—in Sumatra.

Mr. Haſwell, however, in his tour through the priſon, is not without his adventures. Zedan, "a tawny Indian priſoner," with all the dexterity of a Gentleman Harry, or a Barrington, picks the pocket of this worthy gentleman of a letter-caſe, containing two bank notes, with which he determines to purchaſe his own liberty; and being a man himſelf of a philanthropic turn, reſolves to liberate two or three of his companions alſo. Now, but that we are in Sumatra, two or three circumſtances here would appear improbable. Were theſe Bank of England notes? If ſo, how came Zedan, a tawny Indian priſoner, to know their value? If not, what notes were they? as we have never heard of the National Bank of Sumatra. Is this adroitneſs at picking pockets a natural trait in an unlettered Indian? And very adroit indeed he muſt be, for Mr. Haſwell was, at the time of this *conveyance*, as Piſtol calls it, wrapped up cloſe in a long cloak; certainly not the dreſs moſt favourable to a pickpocket: however, ſo it is; the pocket-book and notes are gone, and who ſhall diſpute it? We ſee them in Zedan's hand; he certainly has them, and that is enough. On Mr. Haſwell's return, however, this incautious Zedan throws himſelf in his way. Mr. Haſwell, ſtruck with his miſery, and not having we ſuppoſe diſcovered his own loſs, offers him money. The generous Indian, overcome by this unparalleled inſtance of goodneſs, ſeizes his benefactor with the gripe of an Hercules, pulls out the ſtolen goods, and claps them into his hand. Mr. Haſwell is ſurpriſed, but the myſtery is cleared up by Zedan's confeſſion, that he "ſtole it, and would have *ſtabbed him* too if he had met him alone, but now his goodneſs makes him feel that he could love even his enemies;" on which Mr. Haſwell ſagely exclaims, "Oh, Nature! grateful! mild! gentle! and forgiving!—worſt of tyrants they who, by hard uſage, drive you to be cruel?"—All very natural, and has a powerful effect, we may preſume, as the feelings of the "grateful, mild, gentle, forgiving nature" of a tawny Indian priſoner, deſcribed by the author as a thief and a cut-throat.—But this is ſtill in Sumatra.

Wonderful as every thing yet has been, more wonders ſtill remain.—What appear to us to be violations of probability of faſt, and probability of nature, we have touched on; we come now to one or two violations of probability of manners and character. A Peer of Great Britain, forgetting his rank, his honor, his feelings as a man, deſcends to become a common informer, and walks about the terror of the Iſland. He abſolutely and literally is an eaves-dropping liſtener to every converſation, even of his friends, in order to carry the whole to the Sultan, who is, as the reader already knows, very little inclined to pity or forgiveneſs. Now this is ſuch an outrage on common ſenſe, ſuch an impudent violation of poſſibility, that we cannot keep terms with Mrs. Inchbald. As to Lord Flint's character, not fifty Sumatras could ſo far pervert the nature of an Engliſh Nobleman; and yet if it were not for this amiable trait in his Lordſhip, we ſhould loſe ſome of the fineſt ſituations in this play, or indeed any other; we mean, the diſtreſſes of the hero of the piece, "the Honourable Henry Twineall." This young gentleman, ſent out by his friends to make his fortune, as we learn, by addreſs and flattery, lands on Sumatra, with a determination, if we may borrow a cant phraſe, to *do* the whole Iſland. In addition to this eminent qualification of flattery, he is deſcribed as an adept at political caution, never committing himſelf on any ſubject, and indeed, to uſe his own words, "talking without language: as for example, in his firſt converſation with Sir Luke Tremor, (another of Mrs. Inchbald's Probabilities, being an Engliſh General memorable for running away in an action), the dialogue between the Knight, his Lady, and Mr. Twineall, is as follows:

Twi. But what is moſt extraordinary—we have now a faſhion in England, of ſpeaking without any words at all.

Lady. Pray, Sir, how is that?

Sir Luke. Ay, do, Mr. Twineall, teach my wife, and I ſhall be very much obliged to you—it will be a great accompliſhment. Even you, my Lord, ought to be attentive to this faſhion.

Twi. Why, Madam, for inſtance, when a gentleman is aſked a queſtion which is either troubleſome or improper to anſwer, you don't ſay you *won't* anſwer it, even though you ſpeak to an inferior——but you ſay——"Really it appears to me—e-e-e-e-e—[*mutters and ſtrugs*]—that is—mo-mo mo-mo-mo—[*mutters*]—if you ſee the thing—for my part——te-te-te-te——and that's all I can tell about it at *preſent*.

Sir Luke. And you have told nothing?

Twi. Nothing upon earth.

Lady. But mayn't one guess what you mean?

Twi. O, yes—perfectly at liberty to guess.

Sir Luke. Well, I'll be shot if I *could* guess.

Twi. And again—when an impertinent pedant asks you a question that you know nothing about, and it may not be convenient to say so—you answer *boldly*, "Why really, Sir, my opinion *is*, that the Greek poet—he-he-he-he—[*mutters*]—we-we-we-we—you see—if his idea was—and if the Latin translator—mis-mis-mis-mis—[*shrugs*]——that I should think—in my humble opinion——but the Doctor *may* know better than I."——

Sir Luke. The Doctor must know very little else.

Twi. Or in case of a duel, where one does not care to say who was right, or who was wrong—you answer—"*This*, Sir, is the state of the matter—Mr. F—— came first—te-te-te-te—on that—be-be-be-be—if the other—in short—[*whispers*]—whis-whis-whis-whis."——

Sir Luke. What?

Twi. "There, now you have it—there 'tis—but don't say a word about it—or, if you do—don't say it came from me."——

Lady. Why, you have not told a word of the story!

Twi. But that your auditor must not say to you—that's not the fashion—he never tells you that—he may say—"You have not made yourself *perfectly* clear;"—or he may say—"He must have the matter *more particularly* pointed out somewhere else;"——but that is all the auditor can say with good breeding.

Lady. A very pretty method indeed to satisfy one's curiosity

Such is what we are now-a-days taught to believe to be delineation of character; and yet this wretched stuff we have seen with astonishment set a Theatre full of barren spectators in a roar of laughter.

Shortly after his landing he meets a friend, Mr. Meanright, who, by way of serving him, tells him to praise Sir Luke for his valor in battle; Lady Tremor, the daughter of a wig-maker, for the length of her pedigree; and to attack the title of the reigning Sultan in the presence of Lord Flint, whom he represents as disaffected. This "damn'd good-natured" friend, who is introduced forcibly for the single purpose of misleading Twineall, having performed his function, departs for England, and leaves the hero to his fate. The consequence is, as might naturally be expected, that he embroils himself with the Tremors, and is shut up in prison on suspicion of treason, through the information of the worthy Lord Flint. On his being arrested, a chef-d'œuvre of wit, ingenuity, and artifice occurs. Every one remembers how a celebrated character, at present a convert to the law of Moses, did some time since refuse to plead to an indictment on the pretence of a wrong designation, in that he was not styled Lord G—— G——. This Mrs. Inchbald has most felicitously laid hold of. When the guards seize Twineall he insists on seeing the warrant, and utterly denies their authority, as finding himself called plain Henry Twineall; "for if it be not the Hon. Henry Twineall, it cannot be he who is meant:" the guards however, not being great lawyers, overrule his objection notwithstanding the misnomer, and hurry him off to prison; where, but that the all-benevolent Mr. Haswell interferes, he must have lost his head. After all this, who will have the *hardiesse* to rise and say that the Author of Such Things Are is not an accurate observer and just delineator of Manners and Character?

In short, the whole Dramatis Personæ is such an assemblage as exists no where save in the visionary brain of Mrs. Inchbald, whose imagination, fertile as the Nile, is fertile only in monsters. Besides those we have mentioned, there is a certain Elvirus, a plaintive young gentleman, whose feelings are so acute that his eyes are never dry; and who like all the rest must have been ruined, but for Mr. Haswell. He is married to somebody or other, at the end of the piece, that Such Things Are may conclude, like all other Comedies, with a wedding: and so much of the plot and characters.

Of the sentiments we can say nothing favourable. They may and we hope do suit the speakers; for if they fit not them, they are totally useless to any one else. One of the brightest is Zedan the pick-pocket's exclamation above quoted; another is stolen, we should say borrowed, from Goldsmith, where the Sultan's wife at first refuses, till matters are explained, to leave her prison; as "from loss of all her connexions the world is but a prison to her," or something to that effect. The wit is principally shewn in Mr. Twineall's motion in arrest of judgment on the

the miſnomer. The next beſt good thing is ſaid by Sir Luke. It ſeems her Ladyſhip's uncle was a Hair-dreſſer, and on Twineall's inſulting her, ſhe endeavours to ſpirit up her huſband to "give him a dreſſing;" to which he anſwers her with infinite readineſs and humour, "Yes, my dear, if your uncle the Friſeur had been alive, he might give him a dreſſing, I dare ſay."—We preſume theſe ſamples may ſuffice.

In one word, whether with regard to nature, character, ſentiment, wit, or diction, we do not ſcruple to pronounce Such Things Are the WORST of all the wretched Comedies which have diſgraced our Theatres for theſe laſt ten years.

A View of the Engliſh Intereſts in India. By William Fullarton, Eſq. M. P. and late Commander of the Southern Army on the Coaſt of Coromandel. 8vo. 4s. 6d. Cadell. 1787.

(*Continued from page 37.*)

WHETHER it be for the intereſt of England, every circumſtance conſidered, to retain her Indian poſſeſſions, is a queſtion of the greateſt intricacy and importance; but it is an irrefragable truth, that if we are to exiſt at all in India, it muſt be in the character of a great warlike and territorial power; a power at all times able to exalt our allies and depreſs our enemies. Any ſyſtem ſhort of this will in effect prove an abſolute ſurrender of that country. It is by the good order and efficiency of the military conſtitution alone that the Engliſh dominions in the Eaſt can be preſerved. An army is in India neceſſary, not merely for warlike purpoſes, but abſolutely for the ordinary buſineſs of Government, even to the collecting the revenues. The diſcipline and manœuvres of the European and Sepoy infantry, artillery, and the few cavalry in the Company's ſervice, are formed on the beſt models in Europe; and before the late unfortunate war their appearance would have done credit to any ſervice, while their gallantry and endurance form a ſubject for hiſtorical applauſe. The officers upon the Coaſt are habituated to act in emergencies with a facility that few ſubordinate officers in Europe ever have a proſpect of acquiring. Before an officer attains the rank of Captain, he muſt unavoidably have been often charged with the command of parties on diſtant marches in the convevance of ſtores, in the guard of poſts and ſtrongholds, in the buſineſs of colleſtion, in menacing refractory Polygars, and every other ſeries of duty which can occur. For theſe reaſons, as the firſt ſtep to reform, the admiſſion into the ſervice ſhould not be indiſcriminate, and a ſucceſſion of deſerving officers ſhould be ſelected for the command of all corps. As a reward for long ſervices, the commiſſions of the higher orders ſhould be rendered ſaleable; and a half pay eſtabliſhed, by which means thoſe who are diſqualified for the zealous execution of their duty might retire with a proviſion for their after-days, and give opportunities of advancement to others more earneſt in purſuit of military reputation.

From the growing ſtrength and diſcipline of our enemies, and our late diſaſters, the wiſdom of Sir Eyre Coote's requiſition of an increaſe of Europeans to form the central ſtrength of our armies appears: He maintained that at leaſt 10,000 Europeans ſhould be conſtantly complete for ſervice in the three Preſidencies. An objection has ariſen from the quick mortality occaſioning a burdenſome demand for new ſupplies of men; but this may be in a great meaſure remedied, by ſalutary preparations for the reception of the recruits from Europe, by ſtationing them in healthy quarters, enforcing regularity, and reſtraining the ſale of arrack and other pernicious liquors.

With regard to the Sepoys, the public ſhould be watchful of their diſcipline, and liberal to confirm their attachment. It is by their good conduct that our ſettlements have hitherto been preſerved, and to them we are to truſt for after-ſtability. That they are partial to our ſervice, is evinced by recent experience. Let them receive the common juſtice due to every ſoldier; let them be regularly paid, and enabled to ſubſiſt their families;—let the wiſe inſtitution of admitting the children of wounded or deſerving Sepoys to be enrolled, and to draw pay from the battalions, be continued; and the Black officers be treated with indulgence and reſpect. It is farther requiſite that the mode of iſſuing pay be ſo amended as to remove any poſſible imputation of fraudulent exactions committed againſt the Sepoys, by uſurious advances of money in the moments of diſtreſs, by undue ſtoppages for articles which either have not been furniſhed or are overcharged, and by other unjuſtifiable practices. In that caſe we may venture to pronounce,

nounce, that while their expertneſs in manœuvre, the interior œconomy of the battalions, and the conduct of their officers, continue to inſpire them with a ſenſe of ſuperiority, no probable events can ſhake their adherence. As the European officers on the Coaſt are not generally converſant with the country languages, it may be farther proper to direct, that every one aſpiring to the command or adjutancy of a Sepoy corps, ſhould firſt learn the Mooriſh or Malabar dialect.

The inordinate and laviſh profuſion in the cavalry department, renders it chimerical to propoſe any amendment, while things remain on their preſent footing; the whole muſt be entirely new modelled. Col. Fullarton's ſketch of a propoſal is, for the troopers to receive only a ſmall proportion of pay more than the infantry, and the horſes to be fed at a very reduced allowance, without any farther contract, contingency, or extra charge.—Thus the expence of a cavalry eſtabliſhment would be brought within the limits of the Coaſt finances. Neither would any engagements on the part of Government be required, except that the officer charged with the execution ſhould be eſtabliſhed in one of the great northern ſtations, and that the Nizam, as well as other country Powers, ſhould admit his agents to purchaſe horſes freely throughout their territories. Laſtly, that Government ſhould order all renters and collectors of revenue in the poſſeſſions of the Company and of the Nabob not to charge more than eight ſhillings, or one pagoda per 100 meaſures, for all the gram* furniſhed to the cavalry, which, at the rate of one pagoda per month, would be an allowance to each horſe of more than three meaſures per day.

The corps of Pioneers ſhould be enlarged, and the bullock department completely reformed. In India the artillery and baggage are all tranſported by bullocks; but in the late war, from the breach of faith and irregularity of payment of the Company, the Black men were very backward in furniſhing this indiſpenſible article, to which cauſe the failure in the Carnatic war has been chiefly attributed. Another highly neceſſary ſtep to reformation is a regular ſtated periodical inquiry into the ſtores, magazines, and fortifications. To render this effective, the military Commandant muſt be veſted with power to enforce his orders, independent of the civil Reſident, in whatever fortreſs he may be poſted. Such a regulation is indiſpenſible for the honor of the officers who may have ſuch commands; for if the military ſtore-keepers and civil managers be ſuffered to diſregard all orders of the Commandant, in the direction of the magazines and preparations for defence, aſſuredly the reſponſibility in moments of attack ſhould likewiſe be tranſferred to them, that there might be ſome reſtraint at leaſt on their negligence and indiſcretion.

Having thus gone through the detail, Colonel Fullarton propoſes, that the great body of the army, after ſecuring the inferior forts, be diſtributed into three frontier cantonments; the main or central one in the Carnatic, ſomewhere between Arcot and Vellore; the ſecond or ſouthern one near Tritchinopoly; and the third at Ellore, or in ſome other northern poſition. The laſt might be exerted with energy in defence of the Circars, in conjunction with the Nizam, or againſt Tippoo Sultan's northern poſſeſſions of Cudapah and Kanoul, as circumſtances might require. By this diſtribution of the forces in a connected range on the enemy's frontiers, the movements of the Carnatic army would no longer continue circumſcribed and inefficient as they have been, nor would Tippoo dare to penetrate into the Britiſh poſſeſſions, as dreading a retaliation with ſuperior facility againſt his own.

(To be continued.)

The Firſt Part of the Inſtitutes of the Laws of England, or a Commentary upon Littleton. By Sir Edward Coke. A new Edition, with Notes and References, by Francis Hargrave and Charles Butler, of Lincoln's-Inn, Eſquires. Folio. 3l. 3s. Brooke. 1788.

THE very high reputation of Sir Edward Coke, as a lawyer, has been ſo long and ſo univerſally admitted, that any eulogium on his work at this day muſt be impertinent.—It is at the ſame time the grammar of the ſtudent, the guide of the conveyancer, and the oracle of the practiſing barriſter. All ranks, all orders of legal men, from the Tyros of the Inns of Court to the ermined Sages of the Bench, hear

* A kind of pulſe on which horſes are fed in India.

and receive his *dicta* with reſpect and admiration. Under theſe circumſtances it can be little wondered at if this great work of the Venerable Father of the Common Law has paſſed through twelve large editions before the preſent. For a conſiderable time paſt the work has become ſcarce in proportion to the demand for it; a reaſon in itſelf ſufficiently weighty to render a new edition neceſſary: but a reaſon much weightier is, the very many and important alterations which ſince the days of Sir Edward Coke have been made in the laws of England. This is a circumſtance which by creating embarraſſment to the young ſtudent, renders a ſubject in itſelf ſufficiently intricate, ſtill more difficult and obſcure.—The obligations therefore of the legal world, and more particularly of the juniors of the profeſſion, are very great indeed to the preſent editors, who from the avocations of very extenſive buſineſs, conſequent on abilities of a ſuperior order, joined to profound and accurate knowledge of the ſcience they profeſs, have yet devoted a great portion of time, much deep erudition, and infinite labour, to ſmooth in ſome degree the rugged paths of the common law, and open to the ſtudent a ſhorter, an eaſier, and a pleaſanter path through this great wilderneſs of legal information.

Independent of this removal of difficulties in the older branches which ſtill remain part of our law, the preſent editors have been careful to point out and diligent to explain what innovations and improvements have been made by the ſtatutes which have been paſſed ſince the days of Sir Edward Coke; and while in the text the ſtudent may peruſe the old law, in the annotations he will find a copious, clear, and accurate account of many highly important points of the law, as ſettled by the lateſt authorities.—Indeed, the extenſive reading, depth of thought, and ſtrength of reaſoning which appear in the notes, are concluſive teſtimonies to the abilities and learning of the editors; and prove, if their general reputation were ſuch as to tolerate a doubt on the ſubject, how very adequate they are to the painful, long, and laborious, tho' honourable taſk of commenting upon Coke upon Littleton.

It appears that the work has been ſo divided that the firſt part, conſiſting of nearly one-half, has been executed by Mr. Hargrave, in a manner ſo highly creditable to himſelf, that his motives for reſigning the undertaking, we ſuppoſe, muſt have been cogent indeed to induce him to forego the glory of having *ſingly* accompliſhed ſo arduous an attempt.—As it is, however, he is the only perſon who has to regret his dereliction.—The legal world has felt no failure of ſpirit, learning or ability,

"Unoque avulſo non deficit aureus alter."

His ſucceſſor, Mr. Butler, has the honour of finiſhing the work in a manner of which it is enough for both to ſay, that the eye of the moſt acute criticiſm cannot perceive the juncture.

We ſhall delay our readers no longer from the Preface, which ſpeaks for itſelf infinitely better than any thing we could advance in its praiſe.

The reputation of Littleton's treatiſe on Tenures is too well eſtabliſhed, to require any mention of the praiſes which the moſt reſpectable writers of our country have beſtowed on it. No work on our laws has been more warmly or generally applauded by them. But ſome foreign writers have ſpoken of it in very different terms. At the head of theſe is Hottoman, who, in his Treatiſe "De Verbis feudalibus," thus expreſſes himſelf: Stephanus Paſquerius excellenti vir ingenio, et inter Pariſienſes cauſidicos dicendi facultate præſtans, libellum mihi Anglicanum Littletonium dedit, quo Feudorum Anglicorum Jura exponuntur, ita inconditè, abſurdè et inconcinnè ſcriptum, ut facilè appareat veriſſimum eſſe, quod Polydorus Virgilius, in Anglicâ Hiſtoriâ, de Jure Anglicano teſtatus eſt, ſtultitiam in eo libro, cum malitiâ, et calumniandi ſtudio, certare." This paſſage from Hottoman is cited without any diſapprobation in the 6th edition of Struvius's Bibliotheca Juris Selecta; but in the 8th edition of that work [Jenæ 1756] it is qualified by the words "ſingularia ſed parum apta ſunt, quæ Franciſcus Hottomanus profert, &c." Gatzert, in his "Commentatio Juris exotici Hiſtorico-Literaria de Jure Communi Angliæ,") Gottingen 1765) gives the following account of Littleton's and his works: "Equalis huic, tempore, aſt doctrinâ, famâ et meritis longe ſuperior fuit, immortalitatem nominis apud poſteros, ſi quis unquam merito conſecutus, Thomas Littleton; a quo juris ſtudium inchoant hodie Angli, plane ut ſuum olim, ab edicto Prætoris et XII Tabulis, Romani.

The Engliſh reader will probably be ſurpriſed at theſe accounts of Littleton. Hottoman has the reputation of great learning, and elegant writing; but he has been blamed very generally for the contemptuous language with which he ſpeaks even of the writers of his own civil law.

Gravina,

Gravina, while he mentions his endowments, both natural and acquired, with admiration, cenſures his abuſe of other judicial writers with great ſeverity. Speaking of him, he ſays, "Non modo in Accurſianis et "Bartolinis interpretibus reprehendendis, ſed "in ipſo Triboniano perpetuo exagitando, "collectam totâ vitâ opinionem verecundiæ "atque modeſtiæ, prorſus amiſit." Grav. lib. 1. §. 179.

Cujas alſo was ſuppoſed to allude to him in a paſſage of his works, where having occaſion to mention the writers who find fault with the diſpoſition and arrangement of the civil law, he ſays, "Quam illi ſunt "imperitiſſimi! nam neque quid ars ſit ſci-"unt; neque artem digeſtorum aut princi-"pia certa Juris ulla perceperunt unquam; "ſuaves tamen ad ridendi materiam."

But Hottoman's general diſpoſition to abuſe, is not the only circumſtance by which his virulent cenſure of Littleton may be accounted for. Full of the doctrines of the feudal laws of his own country, he might expect to find doctrines of a ſimilar nature in Littleton, without adverting that the greateſt part of Littleton's work treats of the ſubordinate and practical part of the laws of England, which, like that of every other country, is in a great degree peculiar to itſelf, and bears but a remote analogy to thoſe of other countries. It is allowed, that the feudal polity of the different countries of Europe is derived from the ſame origin; that there is a marked ſimilitude in their principal inſtitutions; and a ſingular uniformity in the hiſtory of their riſe, perfection, decline, and fall. But the more we go from a general view of their conſtitutions and governments, to their particular laws and cuſtoms, the leſs this ſimilitude and uniformity are diſcoverable.

The hiſtory of every country, where the feudal laws have prevailed, while it preſents us, on the one hand, with an account of the many reſtraints impoſed by them upon alienation, and of the many methods which have been taken to make property unalienable, preſents us, on the other, with an account of the different arts which have been uſed to elude thoſe reſtraints, and to make property free. This is as obſervable in the law of England, as it is in the law of any other country.

But the mode by which it has been effected in England, is peculiar to England. In other countries, where a liberty of alienation has been introduced, it has reſted on a kind of compromiſe with the lord, by paying him a certain fine; and a kind of compromiſe with the relations of the feudatory, by allowing them a right of redemption, commonly called the "jus retractus." But the ſteps by which a free alienation of property has obtained ground in England are very different. In England an unlimited freedom of aliening ſocage and military land was ſoon allowed; the practice of ſub-infeudation was ſoon aboliſhed: the alienation of lands was reſtrained by the introduction of conditional fees, and afterwards by the introduction of eſtates tail; entails from their firſt eſtabliſhment were greatly diſcountenanced by the courts of juſtice, and they were eluded by the doctrines of diſcontinuance and warranty. In the courſe of time, a fine was made a bar to the claims of the iſſue in tail, and a common recovery to the claims both of the iſſue and of thoſe in remainder and reverſion. Moſt of theſe circumſtances are peculiar to the Hiſtory of England: hence an Engliſh reader, who opens the writings of the foreign feudiſts, with an expectation of finding there ſomething applicable to the practical parts of the law of his own country, reſpecting the alienation of landed property, will be greatly diſappointed. He will find the moſt poſitive prohibition of aliening the fee without the conſent of the lord: he will find very nice and ſubtle diſquiſitions of what amounts to an alienation: he will find that, in ſome countries, the lord's conſent ſtill continues a favour, that in others it is a right, which the tenant may claim on rendering a certain fine. In ſhort, he will find the works of foreign feudiſts filled with accounts of the "jus retractus," or "droit "de rachat," the "retraite lignager," and the "droit des lods et des ventes:" but he will hardly find the words, or any thing equivalent to the words, conditional fee, eſtate tail, diſcontinuance, warranty, fine, or recovery, in the ſenſe in which we uſe them.

The ſame may be obſerved on the doctrine of conditions. According to the ſtrict principles of the feudal law, no conditions could be annexed to a fief, except the implied conditions to which every fief was ſubject, from the obligation of ſervice on the part of the tenant, and the obligation of protection on the part of the lord. Every fief to which any expreſs or conventionary condition was annexed, was, from that very circumſtance, ranked among improper fiefs. But fiefs in England were at all times ſuſceptible of every kind of condition.

It would be eaſy to purſue theſe obſervations through the ſubſequent chapters of Littleton's Treatiſe. Even if we conſider the ſubject on a more extenſive ſcale, we ſhall find ſome circumſtances peculiar to the Engliſh law, which muſt neceſſarily occaſion a very eſſential and marked difference between the conſtitution and forms of the government of

England and the conſtitution and forms of the government of other countries. Such are the univerſal converſion of allodial lands into fiefs; the total abolition of ſub-infeudation; the freedom of alienation of eſtates in fee-ſimple; and the limited and dependant ſituation of our nobility when contraſted with the ſituation of the high nobility of foreign countries; all theſe are peculiar in a great meaſure to our laws. It follows, that our writers muſt be ſilent on many of the topics which fill the immenſe volumes of foreign feudiſts: and they, from the ſame circumſtance, muſt be equally ſilent on many of the ſubjects which are diſcuſſed by our writers. That this is ſo, will appear to every perſon converſant with the ancient writers on our laws, who will give a curſory look at the writers on the feudal laws of other countries. Nothing in this reſpect can be more different than thoſe parts of the writings of Bracton, Britton, Fleta, Littleton, Sir Edward Coke, and Sir William Blackſtone, which treat of landed property, and the books of the fiefs, Cujas's Commentary upon them, the various treatiſes on feudal matters collected in the 10th and 11th volumes of the "Tractatus Tractatuum, Du "Moulins's Commentarii in priores tres "Titulos Conſuetudinis Pariſienſis," or the more modern treatiſes of Monſieur Germain Antoine Guyot, and Monſieur Herve.

Theſe obſervations are offered with a view to account for the contemptuous manner in which the two foreign writers, cited above, ſpeak of Littleton. They may alſo account, in ſome meaſure, for a circumſtance which has been a matter of ſome ſurprize, the total ſilence of Sir Edward Coke on the general doctrine of fiefs. It is obvious, how extremely deſirous his lordſhip is upon every occaſion to give the reaſons of the doctrines laid down by him; and what forced, and ſometimes even puerile reaſons, he aſſigns for them: yet though ſo much of our law is ſuppoſed to depend upon feudal principles, he never once mentions the feudal law.

"I do marvel many times, ſays Sir Henry "Spelman, that my Lord Coke, adorning our "law with ſo many flowers of antiquity "and foreign learning, hath not (as I ſup"poſe) turned aſide into this field, i. e. feu"dal learning, from whence ſo many roots "of our law have, of old, been taken and "tranſplanted. I wiſh ſome worthy would "read them diligently, and ſhew the ſeveral "heads from whence thoſe of ours are ta"ken. They beyond the ſeas are not only "diligent, but very curious in this kind; "but we are all for profit and 'lucrando "pane,' taking what we find at market, "without enquiring whence it came." But this complaint is open to obſervation.

There is no doubt but our laws reſpecting landed property are ſuſceptible of great illuſtration from a recurrence to the general hiſtory and principles of the feudal law. This is evident from the writings of Lord Chief Baron Gilbert, particularly his treatiſe of Tenures, in which he has very ſucceſsfully explained, by feudal principles, ſeveral of the leading points of the doctrines laid down in the works of Littleton and Sir Edward Coke, and ſhewn the real grounds of ſeveral of their diſtinctions, which otherwiſe appear to be merely arbitrary. By this he has reduced them to a degree of ſyſtem, of which till then they did not appear ſuſceptible. His treatiſe, therefore, cannot be too much recommended to every perſon who wiſhes to make himſelf a complete maſter of the extenſive and various learning contained in the works of thoſe writers. The ſame may be ſaid of the writings of Sir William Blackſtone. Much uſeful information may be derived alſo from other writers on theſe ſubjects.

But the reader, whoſe aim is to qualify himſelf for the practice of his profeſſion, cannot be adviſed to extend his reſearches upon thoſe ſubjects very far. The points of feudal learning, which ſerve to explain or illuſtrate the juriſprudence of England, are few in number, and may be found in the authors we have mentioned.

It is not impoſſible but further enquiries might lead to other intereſting diſcoveries. But the knowledge abſolutely neceſſary for every perſon to poſſeſs who is to practiſe the law with credit to himſelf and advantage to his clients, is of ſo very abſtruſe a nature, and comprehends ſuch a variety of different matters, that the utmoſt time, which the compaſs of a life allows for the ſtudy, is not more than ſufficient for the acquiſition of that branch of knowledge only: ſtill leſs will it allow him to enter upon the immenſe field of foreign feudality. It were greatly to be wiſhed that ſome gentleman, poſſeſſed of ſufficient time, talents, and aſſiduity, would dedicate them to this ſtudy. Thoſe who have read the late Doctor GILBERT STEWART'S "View of Society in Europe, "in its Progreſs from Rudeneſs to Refine"ment," will lament that he did not purſue his enquiries on this ſubject. From ſuch a writer, a work on this ſubject might be expected, at once entertaining, intereſting, and inſtructive; but ſuch a work is not to be expected from a practiſing lawyer. Whatever may be the energies of his mind, his induſtry, his application and activity, he will ſoon feel, that to gain an accurate and

extenſive knowledge of the law, as it is practiſed in our courts of juſtice, requires them all. Thus, on the one hand, the ſtudent will find an advantage in ſome degree of reſearch into feudal learning; on the other, he will feel it neceſſary to bound his reſearches, and to leave, before he has made any great progreſs in them, the Book of Fiefs, and its commentators, for Littleton's Tenures and Sir Edward Coke's Commentary.

If it were proper to enter into a further defence of Littleton, it might be done, by obſerving, that it muſt be a matter of great doubt, whether Hottoman ever ſaw, or Gatzert more than ſaw, the work they ſo ſeverely cenſure. Hottoman, if he had read it, *might* think it inelegant and abſurd; but he *could not* think it malicious, or indicative of a diſpoſition to ſlander. Gatzert ſays Littleton ſpecifies twenty-five kinds of feudal ſervices. It is probable, that by ſervices he meant tenures: if he did, it is obvious that he confounded thoſe chapters of Littleton which treat of the nature of the feudal eſtate, with thoſe chapters which treat of the nature of the feudal tenure: in every other ſenſe the word ſervices, applied in this manner to Littleton's work, is without a meaning.—Beſides, he mentions Latin editions of Littleton, when no edition in that language ever appeared.

In fact, were it not for the general obſervations to which they naturally give riſe, neither the criticiſm of Hottoman nor that of Gatzert would have been noticed.

When Doctor Cowell, in his Law Dictionary, cited the paſſage in queſtion from Hottoman, it raiſed univerſal indignation, and he expunged it from the later editions of his book. It certainly was unjuſt to impute it as a crime to Doctor Cowell, that he inſerted this citation in his work; but the manner in which it was received is a ſtriking proof of the high eſtimation in which Littleton's Treatiſe was held.

The reputation of Sir EDWARD COKE's COMMENTARY is not inferior to that of the work which is the ſubject of it. It is objected to it, that it is defective in method. But it ſhould be obſerved, that a want of method was, in ſome reſpects, inſeparable from the nature of the undertaking. During a long life of intenſe and unremitted application to the ſtudy of the laws of England, Sir Edward Coke had treaſured up an immenſity of the moſt valuable common law learning. This he wiſhed to preſent to the public, and choſe that mode of doing it, in which, without being obliged to dwell on thoſe doctrines of the law which other authors might explain equally well, he might produce that profound and recondite learning which he felt himſelf to poſſeſs above all others. In adopting this plan, he appears to have judged rationally, and conſequently ought not to be cenſured for a circumſtance inſeparable from it.

It muſt be allowed, that the ſtyle of Sir Edward Coke is ſtrongly tinged with the quaintneſs of the times in which he wrote; but it is accurate, expreſſive, and clear. That it is ſometimes difficult to comprehend his meaning, is owing, generally ſpeaking, to the abſtruſeneſs of his ſubject, not to the obſcurity of his language.—It has alſo been objected to him, that the authorities he cites do not in many places come up to the doctrines they are brought to ſupport. There appears to be ſome ground for this obſervation. Yet it ſhould not be forgot, that the uncommon depth of his learning, and acuteneſs of his mind, might enable him to diſcover connections and conſequences which eſcape a common obſerver.

It is ſometimes ſaid, that the peruſal of his Commentary is now become uſeleſs, as many of the doctrines of law which his writings explain are become obſolete; and that every thing uſeful in him may be found more ſyſtematically and agreeably arranged in modern writers. It muſt be acknowledged, that when he treats of thoſe parts of the law which have been altered ſince his time, his Commentary partakes, in a certain degree, of the obſoleteneſs of the ſubjects to which it is applied; but even where this is the caſe, it does not often happen that the doctrines laid down by him do not ſerve to illuſtrate other parts of the law which are ſtill in force. Thus,—there is no doubt but the caſes which now come before the courts of equity, and the principles upon which they are determined, are extremely different in their nature from thoſe which are the ſubject of Sir Edward Coke's reſearches. Yet the great perſonages who have preſided in thoſe courts, have frequently recurred to the doctrines laid down by Sir Edward Coke, to form, explain, and illuſtrate their decrees. Hence, though portions charged upon real eſtates, for the benefit of younger children, were not known in Littleton's time, and not much known in the time of Sir Edward Coke; yet on the points which ariſe reſpecting the veſting and payment of portions, no writings in the law are more frequently or more ſucceſsfully applied to than Sir Edward Coke's Commentary on Littleton's Chapter of Conditions. It may alſo be obſerved, that notwithſtanding the general tenor of the preſent buſineſs of our courts, caſes muſt frequently occur which depend upon the moſt abſtruſe and intricate parts of the ancient

law.

law. Thus the caſe of Jacob v. Wheate led to the diſcuſſion of eſcheats and uſes as they ſtood before the ſtatute of Henry VIII. and the caſe of Taylor v. Horde turned on the learning of diſſeiſins.

But the moſt advantageous, and, perhaps, the moſt proper point of view in which the merit and ability of Sir Edward Coke's writings can be placed, is by conſidering him as the centre of modern and ancient law.—The modern ſyſtem of law may be ſuppoſed to have taken its riſe at the end of the reign of king Henry VII. and to have aſſumed ſomething of a regular form about the latter end of the reign of king Charles II. The principal features of this alteration are, perhaps, the introduction of recoveries; conveyances to uſes; the teſtamentary diſpoſition by wills; the abolition of military tenures; the ſtatute of frauds and perjuries; the eſtabliſhment of a regular ſyſtem of equitable juriſdiction; the diſcontinuance of real actions; and the mode of trying titles to landed property by ejectment. There is no doubt, but that, during the above period, a material alteration was effected in the juriſprudence of this country: but this alteration has been effected, not ſo much by ſuperſeding, as by giving a new direction to the principles of the old law, and applying them to new ſubjects. Hence a knowledge of ancient legal learning is abſolutely neceſſary to a modern lawyer. Now Sir Edward Coke's Commentary upon Littleton is an immenſe repoſitory of every thing that is moſt intereſting or uſeful in the legal learning of ancient times. Were it not for his writings, we ſhould ſtill have to ſearch for it in the voluminous and chaotic compilation of caſes contained in the Year-books; or in the dry, though valuable Abridgments of Statham, Fitzherbert, Brooke, and Rolle. Every perſon, who has attempted, muſt be ſenſible how very difficult and diſguſting it is, to purſue a regular inveſtigation of any point of law through thoſe works. The writings of Sir Edward Coke have conſiderably abridged, if not entirely taken away, the neceſſity of this labour.

But his writings are not only a repoſitory of ancient learning; they alſo contain the outlines of the principal doctrines of modern law and equity. On the one hand, he delineates and explains the ancient ſyſtem of law, as it ſtood at the acceſſion of the Tudor line; on the other, he points out the leading circumſtances of the innovations which then began to take place. He ſhews the different reſtraints which our anceſtors impoſed on the alienation of landed property, the methods by which they were eluded, and the various modifications which property received after the free alienation of it was allowed. He ſhews, how the notorious and public tranſfer of property by livery of ſeiſin was ſuperſeded, by the ſecret and refined mode of transferring it, introduced in conſequence of the ſtatute of uſes. We may trace in his works the beginning of the diſuſe of real actions; the tendency in the nation to convert the military into ſocage tenures; and the outlines of almoſt every other point of modern juriſprudence. Thus his writings ſtand between, and connect the ancient and modern parts of the law, and by ſhewing their mutual relation and dependency, diſcover the many ways by which they reſolve into, explain, and illuſtrate one another.

Mr. Butler then proceeds to give an account of all the editions of Littleton's Tenures with and without Sir Edward Coke's Commentary, which, though eſſentially neceſſary for him as an editor to inſert, would not, we apprehend, be ſufficiently intereſting to the generality of our readers for us to extract.

In addition to the great legal knowledge of the editors, they have received at leaſt ſome aſſiſtance. Mr. Hargrave has been favoured with Lord Chief Juſtice Hale's manuſcript notes, and ſome various readings from MSS. by Sir William Jones; and Mr. Butler has in like manner been aſſiſted by the notes of Lord Chancellor Nottingham and Lord Hale.—Of the value of theſe notes ſome eſtimate may be formed from the following memorandum in Sir Thomas Parker's hand-writing.

"The notes to this book, in my hand-
"writing (except one note in folio 26. b.
"and ſome modern caſes), were tranſcribed
"from a copy of the lord chancellor Not-
"tingham's manuſcript notes, in the margin
"of his lord Coke's Commentary upon
"Littleton, which copy was made for the
"uſe of his ſon Heneage Finch, eſq. ſoli-
"citor-general, afterwards earl of Ayles-
"ford, and is now in the poſſeſſion of the
"honourable Mr Legge, to whoſe favour
"I am indebted for theſe notes.

"The notes in a different hand-writing
"were tranſcribed from a copy of lord chief
"juſtice Hale's MSS. notes in the margin
"of Coke upon Littleton, preſented by lord
"Hale to the father of Philip Gybbon, eſq,
"which copy was made for the uſe of the
"honourable Charles Yorke, eſq. his Ma-
"jeſty's ſolicitor-general. The book in
"which the notes are in the hand-writing
"of lord Hale, is now in the poſſeſſion of
"Mr. Gybbon; and the book from which
"theſe notes were tranſcribed by the favour
"of Mr. Yorke, is now in his poſſeſſion.

"T. PARKER, 1758."

After

After this general account, Mr. Butler concludes with a very modeſt, but we believe our readers will think with us, an unneceſſary apology for his taking up the taſk of an editor on Mr. Hargrave's relinquiſhing it.

When it became generally known that Mr. Hargrave had relinquiſhed the work, the preſent editor engaged in it; but he did not engage in it while there was the ſlighteſt probability of its being undertaken by any other perſon: and even then, he would not have engaged in it, if by doing ſo he incurred any obligation of completing Mr. Hargrave's undertaking in *all* its parts. He thought, an *imperfect execution* of the remaining part of the work would be more agreeable to the public than *none*; that to preſent them with the remaining part of the text of Littleton and his Commentator, with *ſome* references and *ſome* notes, would be an acceptable offering to them. No other perſon appeared with any, and the preſent editor's performance does not prevent the exertions of any future adventurer.

(To be continued.)

A Poetical Tour in the Years 1784, 5, and 6, by a Member of the Arcadian Society at Rome. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Robſon. 1787.

THIS Collection of Poems is not, as its title ſeems to intimate, a poetical deſcription of places, or a narration of the event of a journey; but, as the author's preface expreſſes it, "they are the effuſions of momentary impreſſions, written on the very ſpots where thoſe impreſſions were received."

Many of them have already been printed in Italy, being part (and by no means the leaſt conſiderable part, either in quantity or value) of the celebrated "*Florence Miſcellany*," which was noticed with much approbation by the Italian Reviewers, and which certainly does great credit to the ingenious writers who were concerned in it. The author evidently poſſeſſes the true poetical enthuſiaſm, and every page of his work bears the marks of a warm imagination and a cultivated taſte.—Theſe poems are ſo exceedingly various in their kinds, that it is not poſſible to give our readers any idea of their nature by an extract. We ſhall, however, inſert the following Poem as a ſpecimen of this writer's manner in the familiar and ſportive kind of verſe; and we will venture to ſay, that it will not ſuffer by a compariſon with Prior's epiſtle to Fleetwood Shepherd, or that of Soame Jenyns to Lord Lovelace.

EPISTLE from ROME to ROBERT MERRY, Eſq. at FLORENCE.

BENEATH *Italia's* ſouthern ſky,
While you on Fancy's pinion fly
* To where o'er *Ruſſia's* frozen plains
'Mid clouds and ſtorms hoar Winter reigns,
In thrilling verſe the tale relate
Of injur'd Beauty's hapleſs fate,
Whoſe breaſt amid ſurrounding ſnow
The God of Love had taught to glow,
And ſuch a melting ſtrain effuſe,
That maids and youths unborn ſhall muſe
O'er ſad *Paulina's* lot ſevere
With horror's chill, and pity's tear;
Dear *Merry*, ſhall my humbler rhime
Inform you how I paſs my time
In this ſtrange city, once ſo ſplendid,
Whoſe ancient glory now is ended?
Whoſe modern precincts only ſhow
An union of *ſublime* and *low*;
Of former pride revered remains,
Baths, arches, theatres, and fanes;
Of preſent wealth a wond'rous treaſure
For public uſe and private pleaſure,
† Fountains that copious tides ſupply,
Churches that with old temples vie,
So much magnificence and ſtate
In all the manſions of the great,
Such marbles, pictures, ſtatues, blended!
The wealth of nations ſeems expended;
Yet clamours of the hungry poor
Beſiege the lordly palace door,
And, iſſuing, my diſguſted eye
Beholds ſuch filth and miſery,
That *home* my thoughts are ever turning,
With patriot recollection burning
Of fortune's more diffuſive ſmiles
Spread o'er the northern ſiſter-iſles;
Rough *Induſtry*, thy rich rewards,
Which *Freedom* grants, and *Valor* guards!
As here each hillock is renown'd,
And every alley—*claſſic ground*,
Firſt let the Muſe obſervant tell
The ſpot in which I chance to dwell.

* In alluſion to a Poem Mr. *Merry* was then writing; entitled "Paulina, or the Ruſſian Daughter," and which is ſince printed in England.

† The fountains, which are very numerous and magnificent, form a diſtinguiſh'd part of the ornaments of modern Rome.

To

To the old *Pincian*'s ſteepy ſide
The houſe adheres, ſo well applied,
‡ That from the ambitious upper door
I can whene'er I pleaſe explore
The place which Eaſe and Pleaſure haunted
When rich *Lucullus* built and planted:
Or, from the humbler gate below,
Strait to the *Campus Martius* go,
Where weeping now her lowly ſtate,
So wills inexorable Fate,
Rome, mindful of her ancient reign,
Sinking aſham'd into the plain,
Calls on thoſe hills, her former pride,
Her ſad dejected head to hide!
At morn I ramble forth to view
Each curious object old and new.
But think not I ſhall now preſume
To write in verſe a *Guide* to *Rome*;
Or ſcribble, to diſplay my parts,
A volume on Antiques and Arts:
To ſtudy theſe 'twill better ſuit ye
* To read *Nardini* and *Venuti*,
Or *Winckelmann*, who much unravels,
Or any books—but *modern Travels*.
What tranſports fill'd my glowing breaſt
When firſt this far-famed ſoil I preſs'd!
How oft (I then exulting cried)
Will I by ſome old ruin's ſide,
While Fancy, ſweet enthuſiaſt! feeds
On tales of vaſt heroic deeds,
Devote to her the muſing hour,
Whoſe magic wand's commanding power
More than Amphion's boaſted lyre
Can bid each wall again aſpire,
Till ancient *Rome* before my eyes
From this ſurrounding Chaos riſe,
As erſt ſhe ſtood, unhurt by time,
When all her domes and towers ſublime
† *Conſtantius*, on his car of gold,
Forgot his triumph, to behold.
Alas! theſe feelings ſoon decay,
Each dear illuſion haſtes away.
Soon *Appian* and *Flaminian* ſtones
But ſerve to diſlocate one's bones;
‡ And while I in the *Forum* trace
Some ancient temple's former place,
Or where once ſpread the *Curtian* flood,
Or where the *Roſtrum* proudly ſtood,
If from the herd an ox ſhould run,
The ſneering drivers think it fun
To ſee him mar the whole connexion
Of my hiſtorical reflection;
Or Punchinello draws a croud,
Or ſtreet-declaimers cry aloud,
Or prieſts entreat, or beggars bully,
Far other orators than *Tully!*
§ If to the *Capitol* I go,
And ſeek its lofty *Portico*,
Where *Conſuls* ſhunn'd the beams of day,
Now coachmen ſwear, and horſes neigh,
As ſtinking fiſh uſurp the place
Which ſtill *Octavia*'s columns grace.
|| If *Tullian* dungeons I deſcend
To muſe on ſad *Jugurtha*'s end,
Who in that loathſome ſpot confin'd
Six tedious days in famine pin'd;
Horror I call, a welcome gueſt,
Awhile to agitate my breaſt:
But ſoon th' hiſtoric fact is loſt,
By bigot tales my mind is croſt,
How at th' Apoſtle's potent call
Baptiſmal ſtreams ſprang through the wall;
And how by marks on yielding ſtone
The hardneſs of his ſcull is known.
Who ſeeks the *Claudian* Tomb muſt pop
His head into a butcher's ſhop;

‡ The houſe the author lived in at Rome is built againſt the ſide of Trinita del Monte, the ancient Pincian Hill, where were the Gardens of Lucullus; and the Piazza di Spagna at the foot of it, with the greater part of modern Rome, is in the old Campus Martius.

* Nardini's Deſcrizione di Roma antica, Venuti's Deſcrizione Topografica delle Antichita di Roma, & Winckelman's Storia delle Arte, & Monumenti inediti.

† Ammianus Marcellinus in his 16th book gives a very ſtriking deſcription of the ſurprize of Conſtantius on viewing the moſt conſiderable buildings in his triumphal entry into Rome. "Proinde Romam ingreſſus imperii virtutumque omnium larem cum veniſſet ad Roſtra, perſpectiſſimum priſcæ potentiæ forum, obſtupuit, perque omne latus quo ſe oculi contulliſſent, miraculorum denſitate præſtrictus, &c.

‡ The Forum Romanum is now an ox market, and was originally a pool of water called Lacus Curtius from Metius Curtius the Sabine who fell into it in retreating from the Palatine to the Capitoline Hill; or from Marcus Curtius who voluntarily threw himſelf into it. Livy mentions both ſtories, but with great reaſon ſeems to conſider the latter as a romance. See 1ſt and 2d book of 1ſt Decad.

§ There are ſome remains of the Public Portico of the Capitol, and alſo of that of Octavia, ſiſter to Auguſtus; but the former is converted into a ſtable, and the latter into a fiſh-market.

|| Plutarch in the Life of Marius, mentions Jugurtha's being ſtarved to death in the Carcer Tullianus, which is in more perfect preſervation than any other ancient building in Rome. It is pretended, but with no probability, that St. Peter was alſo confined there. A ſpring of water ſaid by an inſcription to have been produced miraculouſly to baptize the jailor, and the impreſſion of the Apoſtle's head in the wall of the ſtaircaſe are devoutly ſhewn as confirmations of it.

And ſpiteful Fates, to mock the more
The funeral games renown'd of yore,
* Bade modern *bull baitings* be heard
Where the firſt *Emperor* was interr'd!
Taking a ſuperficial view
Of the *old* Romans and the *new*,
I find, in trivial things like theſe,
Odd contraſts, odd reſemblances.
The Ancients undiſmay'd by dirt,
Ne'er knew the luxury of a *ſhirt*;
Of this advantage 'tis moſt plain
The Moderns are extremely vain;
For now, to my no ſmall amazement,
They hang from every palace caſement.
Conſuls and *Dictators* before
Stern *Lictors* ſolemn faſces bore;
A *Monſignor*, with equal pride,
Now by his rumbling chariot's ſide
Beholds the ſpruce Volantes ſkip,
As if they felt the coachman's whip.
† In Bas reliefs the curious eye
The ſacred veſtments may deſcry
Which once did Roman Prieſts adorn,
—The ſame are now by *butchers* worn.
‡ And as of old th' imperial dame
Was proud of that attendant flame,
Enſign of rank, and ſource of ſtrife,
Which mark'd great *Ceſar's* haughty wife,
Four glaring torches now illume
The *Princeſs* through each dreary room;
While, ſick with envy at the view,
The humbler *Counteſs* walks with *two!*
Great charms in *Painting* I diſcern,
But yet I find I've much to learn.
A *Connoiſſeur* in talking ſhines,
Of *clear-obſcures*, and *waving lines*;
Gives on *Perſpective* learned hints,
Deſign and *tints*, and *demi tints*,
Grouping, and *forms pyramidal*,
And every thing that's *technical*:
Of moſt determin'd reſolution
Only to judge the execution,
The choice of ſubject has no part
In tranſports purely caught from *Art*.
But my wild fancy ſtill takes fire
At *Dido's* grief, *Pelides'* ire,
And ſick of blind devotion flies
From Monks and Holy Families;
Nor can I ſtand whole days to view them,
Tho' *Titian* or *Correggio* drew them.
Nor *Raphael's* ſelf can I approve,
If into ſtrange conceits he rove.
Is not, by ſuch a man pourtray'd,
An *Adam* with an *iron* ſpade,
A *riding Angel*, *fiddling Phœbus*,
Like *Homer* lab'ring at a *Rebus*?
In *Sculpture* what avails the Science
That bids all common ſenſe defiance?
Tho' the nice eye with wonder trace
Each muſcle in its proper place,
Spite of *Bernini's* vaunted name,
Or *Angelo's* ſuperior fame,
Let me with due ſubmiſſion ſay,
I ne'er without diſguſt ſurvey
A blackguard *David* bite his lips,
Or *Moſes'* beard that ſhades his hips.
From theſe I turn, and gladly ſeek
The ſimple graces of the Greek.
We know, their readers to ſurprize,
Old authors tell—*egregious lies*;
But we may judge, from what remains,
Of their exaggerated ſtrains.
When of *Tarquinian* ſewers I'm told,
How o'er the wondrous void, of old,
The penſile city hung ſublime,
Like Mah'met's tomb in later time,
I laugh at all the proofs they bring,
And think *Fleet-ditch* a finer thing.
But when Greek ſtatues meet my ſight,
Whole hours I gaze with fix'd delight,
And can almoſt believe the tale,
How Sculpture's art could ſo prevail,
That once a youth, in manner heinous,
Dar'd to aſſault the *Gnidian Venus*.
(Tho' liberal of her tuneful aid,
The *Muſe* is ſtill a bluſhing maid,
And what in this event befell,
Is not quite fit for her to tell;
To know the whole, be pleas'd to look
† In *Pliny's* ſix and thirtieth book.)
How *Architecture's* now diſgrac'd
By Vanity and want of Taſte!

* In the remains of the Mauſoleum of Auguſtus is a place lately made for bulls to be baited in; it was before this laſt alteration a garden, and is mentioned as ſuch by Mr. Whitehead in a beautiful Elegy in Dodſley's Miſcellany.

† There is a whimſical ſimilitude between the long exterior garments worn by the ancient prieſts, as particularly repreſented on the Arch of the Goldſmiths, and thoſe of the modern Roman butchers.

‡ Herodian gives in his firſt book a very curious account of the cuſtom of carrying fire before the Empreſſes, and of Commodus having allowed his ſiſter Lucilla, who had been the wife of the Emperor Lucius Verus, to preſerve this diſtinction notwithſtanding her ſecond marriage with Pompeianus.—Commodus afterwards marrying Criſpina, the jealouſy of Lucilla at her being obliged to give place to the new Empreſs led her into a conſpiracy againſt her brother.—It is only in the houſes of Princeſſes that the modern diſtinction of lights is made, as above alluded to.

† Ferunt amore captum quendam, cum delituiſſet noctu, ſimulacro cohæſiſſe, ejuſque cupiditatis eſſe indicem *maculam*. Cap. 5.

If old *Vitruvius* liv'd again,
Could he from grief and rage refrain,
To see the leafy honors fall
From each degraded capital,
And lov'd acanthus' modest grace
‡ To boastful coats of arms give place!
Will no one lend an ax or rope
For such a *Vandal* of a *Pope?*
At least to it's peculiar Lord
Let every emblem be restor'd;
The *stars* again might deck the sky,
The *eagle* to the Emperor fly;
The *lily* is the Gaul's alone,
The *bluff* may still remain his own,
For it can only mean a wind
Of *cool forms* from trump behind!
At eve, by way of recreation,
I seek some crowded *Conversation.*
You know true Britons keep in mind
How they by ocean are disjoin'd
From all the rest of human kind,
And still in foreign circles venture
To make an *island* in the *centre,*
While o'er their heads the chandelier
Doth like their Polar star appear:
So there I take my lawful station,
And strive with humorous contemplation
My morning studies to apply
To afternoon Society.
Some talk of wh-ring—some of *painting,*
While I perhaps, intent on *painting,*
Amid the noise exclaim, "*Adagio!*"
"*What subjects here for Caravagio!*"
At old coquettes and shrivell'd beaux
I cry, "What *here Antiques* are those!"
As blended in the motley throng,
Princes and Prelates stalk along,
Whose buckram garments, round them thrown,
And awkward limbs scarce seem their own;
Dismember'd statues *ill restor'd*
An apt comparison afford:
Or if a *Cardinal* I view,
† Beneath whose skirts of sable hue
Peeps out a *lining* of red satin,
A moral simile comes pat in,
How thus beneath religious seeming
Full many a *scarlet* vice is teeming;
Such vices as from *Petrarch's* lyre,
No longer tun'd to soft desire,
Call'd tones of harsh reproof upon
This new and impious *Babylon:*
Such as, if *Boccace* tell us true,
Once made a *Christian* of a *Jew;*
Who when th' enormous guilt he saw,
Confess'd with wonder and with awe,
The Church could only hold existence
By supernatural assistance.
O *Rome!* in thy reverse I find
A dread example for mankind;
For never was thine ancient state
One-half so virtuous and so great,
As low and vicious are the race,
Which now thine alter'd scenes debase!

Letters on the Slave Trade, first published in Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle, and now republished, with Additions and Alterations, by Thomas Cooper, Esq. 12mo. Wheeler, Manchester. 1787.

Supplement to Mr. Cooper's Letters on the Slave Trade. Eyre, Warrington. 12mo.

THESE two publications are a very skilful and vigorous attack on the Slave Trade: they are full of authentic information and masterly reasoning. Those who are desirous of forming an opinion on this important matter cannot do better than peruse these tracts, which are evidently written by a man of parts well acquainted with his subject.

The Form of Trial of Commoners, in Cases of Impeachment for High Crimes and Misdemeanors, as established by the Peers of Great Britain. Illustrated with an accurate View of the Building erected in Westminster-Hall for the Trial of Mr. Hastings. To which is annexed an authentic Narrative of the Conduct of Warren Hastings, Esq. Folio. 1s. Forbes.

THIS pamphlet may have been of use to those who attended Westminster-Hall during the trial of Mr. Hastings. The materials which compose it are entirely borrowed; particularly the account of Mr. Hastings, which is taken literally and without acknowledgment from the European Magazine for November 1788, where we have inserted a Portrait of him, from an original Painting by Kettle.

‡ The arms of the Braschi family, one of which now sits in the Papal Chair, are stars, eagles, a lily, and a head of Zephyr or Boreas blowing upon it, which are ridiculously introduced into the capitals of the columns in the new Rotunda of the Vatican Museum.—Every person of taste must be shock'd to see such an absurdity in a work so magnificent.

* Michael Angelo Caravagio, an excellent Painter of Caricature.

† The usual dress of the Cardinals is black coats lined with red, and red stockings.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES,

From Mr. GOUGH's "Sepulchral Monuments," &c. lately publiſhed.

ACCOUNT of the FUNERAL of WILLIAM the CONQUEROR.

THOUGH the Conqueror had no grave or monument in England, the circumſtances that attended his death are remarkable. He had no ſooner breathed his laſt at the abbey of St. Gervaſe, on a hill out of Rouen to the weſt, than all his domeſtics not only forſook him, but plundered his apartments ſo completely, that his corpſe was left naked, and he would have wanted a grave, had it not been for the more grateful clergy and the archbiſhop of Rouen, who ordered the body to be conveyed to Caen, and one Herluin, a gentleman of the place, *(pagenſis eques)* from pure goodneſs of heart *(naturali bonitate)* took upon himſelf the care of the funeral, provided the proper perſons *(poliniatores & veſpiliones)* and hired a carriage to convey it to the river, and thence quite to Caen. There the abbot and convent, attended by crouds of clergy and laity, came out to meet it. But as they were proceeding to pay the proper honours, they were alarmed by a ſudden fire which broke out in a houſe, and deſtroyed great part of the city. The diſtracted people went to give the neceſſary aſſiſtance, and left the monks, with a few biſhops and abbots, to go on with the ſervice; which being finiſhed, and the *ſarcophagus* laid in the ground, the body ſtill lying on the bier, Gilbert, biſhop of Evreux, pronounced a long panegyric on the deceaſed; and, in concluſion, called on the audience to pray for his ſoul. On a ſudden ſtarts up from the croud Aſcelin Fitz-Arthur, and demands a compenſation for the ground he ſtood on, which he ſaid William had forcibly taken from his father to found his abbey on it; and in God's name forbids the burying him on his property, or covering him with his turf. The biſhops and nobles having ſatisfied themſelves about the truth of his demand, were obliged to pay him immediately ſixty ſhillings for the grave, and promiſe an equivalent for the reſt of the ground, which they afterwards gave him. They then proceeded to the interment: but in laying the body in the ſarcophagus, it was found to have been made ſo ſmall by the ignorance of the maſon, that they were forced to preſs the corpſe with ſuch violence, that the fat belly burſt, and diffuſed an intolerable ſtench, which all the ſmoak of the cenſers and other ſpices could not overcome. The prieſts were glad to hurry over the ſervice, and make the beſt of their way home in no ſmall fright.

William Rufus erected to his father's memory a coſtly monument, executed by the goldſmith Otho, to whom he cauſed to be delivered a great quantity of gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones; and the following epitaph, compoſed by Thomas, archbiſhop of York, was put on it in gold letters.

Qui rexit rigidos Northmanos, atque Britanos
Audaćter vicit, fortiter obtinuit,
Et Cenomanenſes virtute coercuit enſes,
Imperiique ſui legibus applicuit;
Rex magnus parva jacet hic GULIELMUS in urna:
Sufficit & magno parva domus domino.
Ter ſeptem gradibus ſe volverat atque duobus
Virginis in gremio Phœbus, & hic obiit.

In 1522, Peter de Marigny, biſhop of Caſtries, and abbot of St. Stephen at Caen, at the ſolicitation of a great cardinal, an archbiſhop, and an Italian biſhop, deſirous to ſee the remains of the Conqueror, opened his tomb, and found the body in the original ſituation. The abbot cauſed a painting to be taken of it in wood juſt as it appeared. But in 1562, the Hugonots, not content with deſtroying this painting, demoliſhed the tombs of the Conqueror and his wife, with their effigies in relief to the life, and broke in pieces with their daggers the Conqueror's *biere* made of *pierre de velderil*, and ſupported on three little white pilaſters. They expected to have met with ſome treaſure, but found only his bones, ſtill joined together, and covered with red taffety. Thoſe of the arms and legs were thought longer than thoſe of the talleſt men of the preſent age. One of theſe ſacrilegious wretches, named Francis de Gray de Bourg l'Abbe, gave them to Dom Michael de Comalie, religious and bailiff of the abbey, who kept them in his chamber, till Admiral Coligny and his *reiſtres* ruined and deſtroyed every thing there.

ANECDOTES of EDWARD III.

THIS great prince, who wiped out the ſtain of his premature acceſſion to the crown of England by the unnatural intrigues of his mother, with equal glory ſupported the king of Scots in his throne, on which his grandfather had placed him, and his own claim to

the crown of France, and after he had in two bloody battles exhausted the blood of its beſt ſubjects, diſmembered that kingdom of ſome of its beſt provinces. The firſt forty years of his reign were truly glorious. The decline of his life was diſtreſſed by the loſs of his conſort and his gallant ſon Edward prince of Wales, and the ambition of his fourth ſon John of Gaunt; and ſinking into dotage, his affections fixt on unworthy objects, he cloſed a life of ſixty-four years, and a reign of fifty-ſix (the longeſt of any of our ſovereigns ſince Henry III.) at Shene, June 21, 1377. His body was brought, by four of his ſons and others of the nobility, through the city of London, with his face uncovered, and buried by his wife in Weſtminſter abbey. "*Dum vixit*," ſays Walſingham, "*omnes reges orbis gloria & magnificentia ſuperavit*;" which character in his hiſtory he greatly enlarges, contraſting his magnanimity with his affability, diſcretion, moderation, munificence, and the mildneſs of his government.

Hic erat (ſays an old Chronicle in the Cottonian library, cited by Weever) *flos mundanæ militiæ, ſub quo militare erat regnare, proficiſci proficere, conſligere, triumphare. Hic vere Edwardus quamvis in bellis terribilis extiterat, in ſubditos tamen mitiſſimus fuerat & gratioſus, pietate & miſericordia omnes pene ſuos præcellens anteceſſores.*

Miles ſays, "It is reported that his Queen made it her dying requeſt, that he would chooſe none other ſepulchre than that wherein her body ſhould be layed." This he had from Froiſſart, who mentions two other dying requeſts made by her. "When the good lady knew that ſhe muſt die, ſhe ſent for the king, and when he came ſhe drew her right hand out of the bed, and putting it into his right hand, the good lady ſaid, 'We have lived all our time together in peace, joy, and proſperity, I beg you at this parting to grant me three favours.' The king in tears replied, 'Aſk, madam, and it ſhall be done and granted.' She then requeſted, 'that he would diſcharge the money due from her to foreign merchants, that he would pay her legacies to the ſeveral churches both at home and abroad and to her ſervants, and that he would chooſe no other place of burial, but lie by her in Weſtminſter abbey.' All theſe he promiſed to fulfil. The good lady then made the ſign of the true croſs on him, and commended the king and her youngeſt ſon, Thomas, who ſtood by him, to God, and preſently after ſhe reſigned her ſoul; which, ſays the honeſt writer, I firmly believe was received by the holy angels, and conveyed to heavenly bliſs! for never in her life did ſhe do or think any thing which ſhould endanger her ſalvation!" Thus died this queen at Windſor, on the vigil of our Lady, in the middle of Auguſt, 1369."

It is remarkable of this prince, as well as his grandfather, that we hear of no natural children of his, though Walſingham ſeems to aſcribe his death to ſome amorous indulgences of his dotage with Alice Price.

The pleaſures of his youth were the chace and building, in which he paſſed all the time he could ſpare from government and conqueſt.

DIRECTIONS given by RICHARD II. about his FUNERAL.

FROM the will of this unfortunate king (the firſt who had the permiſſion of Parliament to make a will) it appears that he had erected this monument to himſelf and his beloved conſort in his life-time. His directions about his funeral, the arraying of his body, and the proceſſion, are no leſs curious. It was to be celebrated *more regio*, with *four* herſes in four ſeparate places; two with five lights in the two principal churches to which his body might happen to be carried; a third in St. Paul's church; and the fourth, in a ſtyle of ſuperior magnificence, full of lights, in the church of Weſtminſter. The proceſſion was to travel fourteen, fifteen, or ſixteen miles a day, as the ſtations ſuited, ſurrounded by twenty-four wax torches, day and night, to which an hundred more were to be added when it paſſed through London. But if he chanced to die within ſixteen, fifteen, ten, or five miles of his palace at Weſtminſter, theſe herſes were to be ſet out for four days together, in four principal intermediate places; or if there were no places that anſwered this deſcription, then in four other proper places, as his executors ſhould determine; and if he died in his palace at Weſtminſter, then one very ſolemn herſe for four days; but on the laſt day ſtill more honourable exequies. If his corpſe ſhould happen to be loſt at ſea, or by any other accident, which God forbid! *ab hominum aſpectibus rapiatur*; or ſhould he die in a part of the world whence it could not eaſily be brought to England, the ſame directions touching both the funeral and monument were nevertheleſs to be obſerved. His corpſe was to be arrayed in velvet or white ſattin, *more regio*, with a gilt crown and ſceptre, but without any ſtones, except the precious ſtone in the ring on his finger, *more regio*, of the value of twenty merks of Engliſh money. Every catholic king was to receive on the occaſion a preſent of a gold cup of the value of £45. Engliſh money; and his ſucceſſor, provided he fulfilled his will,

was to have all the crowns, gold plate, furniture of his chapel, certain beds and hangings; and the reſt of his jewels and plate was to be applied towards furniſhing the buildings he had begun at the nave of the abbey church at Weſtminſter.

DEATH of SIMON DE MONTFORT, EARL of LEICESTER.

SIMON DE MONTFORT, Earl of Leiceſter, being ſlain at the battle of Eveſham, his head, hands, feet, and privities cut off on the field by Roger Mortimer, and the former ſent to Wigmore caſtle, by leave of the king the trunk was carried away on a weak old ladder, covered with a torn cloth, to the abbey church of Eveſham, and, wrapt in a ſheet, committed to the earth, before the lower ſtep of the high altar there, with his eldeſt ſon Henry and Hugh lord Deſpencer, who fell with him. But ſhortly after, ſome of the monks alledging that he died excommunicate and attainted of treaſon, and therefore did not deſerve Chriſtian burial, they took up his corpſe, and buried it in a remote place, known to few.

One of his hands being carried into Cheſhire by the ſervant of one of the king's party, was, at the elevation of the hoſt in the pariſh church, miraculouſly lifted up higher than the heads of all the aſſiſtants, notwithſtanding it had been ſewed up in a bag, and kept in the bearer's boſom. One of his feet was carried by John de Veſcy, the founder, to Alnwic abbey, where continuing ſeveral months uncorrupted, the monks made for it a ſilver ſhoe. It had a wound between the little and the third toe, made either by a knife or ſword, in the mangling of the body. The diſtant ſight of this foot wrought inſtant cures. A canon of Alnwic, who ſwore the earl was a traitor, loſt inſtt his eyes, and then his life. "Think," cries out the monk of Mailros, who relates this ſtory, "what will be the glory of this "foot at its rejunction to Simon's body after "the general judgment, from the compa- "riſon of this foot before that great event, "which diſplayed ſuch healing powers "through the ſilver ſhoe, out of which "went inviſible virtue to heal the ſick." The other foot was ſent, as a mark of contempt, by the victor to Llewellin prince of Wales, who had formed an alliance with this earl, and married his daughter. Though it is not to be doubted that this alſo was endowed with a power of working miracles, they were not ſufficiently authenticated to be recorded. His other hand was preſerved with great reverence at Eveſham, where it may fairly be preſumed to have wrought miracles; "for God, continues my author, "does not ſo juſtify one part of a man by "theſe powers as to leave another part "without the ſame." This chronicler, in his enthuſiaſm for the earl, compares him with his nameſake Simon Peter, celebrates his exemplary vigilance and habit of riſing at midnight, his abſtinence, and his moderation in dreſs, always wearing haircloth next his ſkin, and over it at home a *ruſſet* habit; and in public, *blewet* or *burnet*; and his conſtant language was, that he would not deſert the juſt defence of England, which he had undertaken for God's ſake, through the love of life, or the fear of death; but would die for it. Juſtly therefore did the religious prefer his ſhrine to the Holy Land; and his favourites the friars minor celebrated his life and miracles, and compoſed a ſervice for him, which, during the life of Edward, could not be generally introduced into the church.

Matthew Paris and the author of the Annals of Waverly pretend, that at the inſtant of his death there happened extraordinary thunder and lightning, and general darkneſs. "Sicque labores finivit ſuos vir ille magnifi- "cus Simon comes, qui non ſolum ſua ſed "ſe impendit pro oppreſſione pauperum, "affectione juſtitiæ, & regni jure. Fuerat "utique literarum ſcientia commendabilis, "officiis divinis aſſidue intereſſe gaudens, "frugalitati deditus, cuifamiliare fuit in "noctibus vigilare amplius quam dormire: "conſtans fuit in verbo, ſeverus in vultu, "maxime fidus in orationibus religioſorum, "eccleſiaſticis magnam ſemper impendens "reverentiam." Theſe are the words of Matthew Paris, who adds, that he had a high opinion of biſhop Groſteſte. "Ipſius "conſilio tractabat ardua, tentabat dubia, "finivit inchoata, ea maxime per quæ meri- "tum ſibi ſucreſcere æſtimabat:" that the biſhop promiſed him the crown of martyrdom for his defence of the church, and foretold that both he and his ſon would die the ſame day in the cauſe of juſtice and truth. His profeſſions of religion (for he and all his army received the ſacrament before they took the field) and his oppoſition to the king's oppreſſive meaſures, made him the idol of the monks and the populace. Tyrrel ſays he had ſeen at the end of a MS. in the public library at Cambridge certain prayers directed to him as a ſaint, with many rhyming verſes in his praiſe, and the pope was obliged to repreſs theſe extravagances. He certainly was poſſeſſed of noble qualities; but amid the prejudices of antient writers in his favor, and the violent declamations of the moderns againſt him, it is not eaſy to decide whether ambition or the public good was the

motive

motive of his oppoſition to his ſovereign, who had been his benefactor, and whoſe ſiſter he had married. The chronicler of Mailros appeals to heaven for the juſtice of his cauſe, and the miracles wrought at the tomb of his aſſociate Hugh Deſpenſer, who was chief juſtice of England: and the chronicler of Waverly ſcruples not to call his death a glorious martyrdom for his country, and the good of the kingdom and the church; while Carte condemns him as a traitor: and Tyrrel ſays, he and his family periſhed, and came to nought in a few years. Knighton ſays, he reproached his ſons for having brought him to his end by their pride and preſumption. Mr. Philips, owner of the ſite of Evesham abbey, digging a foundation for a wall between the church-yard and his garden, found the ſkeleton of a man in armour, probably one of the heroes that fell in this battle. He ſcrupulouſly left it untouch't, and built the wall upon it.

ANECDOTES of SIR JOHN MALTRAVERS, an Aſſociate in the Murder of EDWARD II.

THIS man, aſſociate with Sir Thomas Gurney in the cruel murder of Edward II. at Berkeley caſtle, received his pardon for that atrocious deed on account of his ſervices in Edward III.'s wars in France, and had the government of Guernſey conferred on him. Holliſhed, ſpeaking of him before the death of Edward II. calls him John *Lord* Matrevers, and is authoriſed herein by the title of *Baron* on his tomb, though Dugdale ſays none of the family were Barons before 1 Edward III. Rapin ſays, Maltravers ſpent his days in exile in Germany, whither he retired immediately after the fact; for which Gurney was beheaded at ſea three years after (1332, Rymer) as they were bringing him into England under arreſt from Bayonne. Thomas de la More ſays of Maltravers, that *diu latuit* in Germany, which is literally tranſlated by Speed. 4 Edward III. he had judgment to be put to death wherever he could be found for the murder of Edmond earl of Kent, as the record alleges. It appears in Rymer, that his attainder was reverſt by an act dated at Guilford, Dec. 28, 1347, becauſe it was contrary to law; he having never been heard in his defence. He came to the King at Sluys, 12 Edward III. and afterwards at London. But the reverſal was only on condition he appeared at court when ſummoned. Carte ſays, he lived 26 years in Germany, and finding means to do ſome ſervices to Edward III. he came and threw himſelf at the King's feet in Flanders, ſubmitting his life to his diſpoſal, and was pardoned. Dugdale adds from the Parliament Rolls that he loſt all his goods in his ſervices in Flanders, and ſuffered great oppreſſion; and having obtained licence to return to England, he procured a full pardon in Parliament 25 Edward III. and again had ſummons to ſit there, the firſt of his family. Next year, upon his ſon's death, he had the government of Guernſey, Jerſey, Sark, and Aurney, and was in the expedition againſt France 29 Edward III. He founded an hoſpital for poor men and women at Bowes in Guernſey, and died 16 Feb. 28 Edward III. 1365; ſo that as he was 30 at the death of his father, 24 Edward I. and was knighted 34 Edward I. he muſt have been 99 at the time of his death; and had time to reconcile himſelf to GOD as well as to his Sovereign;—if any thing but the deepeſt contrition on his part could expiate ſo atrocious a crime; for which his epitaph ſolicits the prayers of its readers, and their ſalvation for their piety. He begs hard, and offers handſomely, for the pardon of his aggravated ſins.

His ſon, John Maltravers, was concerned in the Earl of Lancaſter's rebellion, and fled for it. It is not certain whether his lands were ſeized for this, 5 Edward III. Dugdale confounds his and his father's wife at firſt, but afterwards diſtinguiſhes them; the father having married Agnes widow of John Argentine and John Nerford; and the ſon Wentliana. Agnes was ſecond wife to John the elder, who had by her another ſon, who died 9 Richard II. leaving two daughters, of whom the younger married Humphrey Stafford, whoſe father, Sir Humphrey Stafford, had married her mother. Agnes made her will in the pariſh of St. John Zachary, London, 1374, by which ſhe orders her body to be buried near her huſband, if ſhe died in Dorſetſhire or Wilts; but if in Hertfordſhire or Cambridgeſhire at Wimondley priory, to which ſhe gave her plate after her ſon's death.

The eſtates of this family were conſiderable in Dorſet; where Dugdale traces them back to the time of Henry III. Lechlot Maltravers ſeems to have been their manſion-houſe.

The PEACOCK, a favourite Diſh of the 13th CENTURY.

AMONG the delicacies of ſplendid tables in 1364, one ſees the *peacock*, that *noble bird*, the *food of lovers* and the *meat of lords*!.—Few diſhes were in higher faſhion in the 13th century, and there was ſcarce any royal or noble feaſt without it. They ſtuffed it with ſpices and ſweet herbs, and covered the head with a cloth, which was kept con-

! Such are the epithets beſtowed on it by Romance-writers.

Hastily

ſtantly wetted, to preſerve the crown. They roaſted it, and ſerved it up whole, covered after dreſſing with the ſkin and feathers on, the comb intire, and the tail ſpread. Some perſons covered it with leaf gold inſtead of its ſkin, and put a piece of cotton dipt in ſpirits into its beak, to which they ſet fire as they put it on the table. The honour of ſerving it up was reſerved for the ladies moſt diſtinguiſhed for birth, rank, or beauty, one of whom followed by others, and attended by muſick, brought it up in the gold or ſilver diſh, and ſet it before the maſter of the houſe or the gueſt moſt diſtinguiſhed for his courteſy and valour, or after a tournament before the victorious knight, who was to diſplay his ſkill in carving the favourite fowl, and take an oath of valour and enterpriſe on its head. The romance of Lancelot, adopting the manners of the age in which it was written, repreſents King Arthur doing this office to the ſatisfaction of 500 gueſts. A picture by Stevens, engraved by L'Empereur, repreſents a peacock feaſt. Monſ. d'Auſſy had ſeen an old piece of tapeſtry of the 15th century, repreſenting the ſame ſubject, which he could not afterwards recover to engrave in his curious Hiſtory of the Private Life of the French [2]. It may flatter the vanity of an Engliſh hiſtorian to find this deſideratum here ſupplied.

MASQUERADE INTELLIGENCE.

PANTHEON.

THE elegant and ſpacious rooms of this place were on Thurſday, Jan. 31, honoured with the preſence of a very numerous company, and the entertainment, if it had not all the nervous character of a maſquerade, was at leaſt a pleaſant and a ſplendid lounge.

The moſt ſtriking and eccentric groupe which appeared in the rooms, was a ſet of Morrice Dancers, conſiſting in all of nine characters, five of whom, dreſſed in their ſhirts, trimmed with variegated ribbons, performed what we took to be the Cumberland Sword Dance; a ſpectacle of all others the moſt novel and whimſical to a London company. The different manœuvres were moſt unaccountably and dexterouſly managed; and, together with the athletic appearance of the dancers, (all of whom were of the Horſe-guard ſtandard) gave us a high opinion of our northern countrymen.—The remaining four characters conſiſted of a Beſſy, a Minſtrel, Jack and his Maſter; who in their ſeveral departments of Ring-Sweeper, Fiddler, Songſter, and Interpreter, acquitted themſelves with a very good effect. Their dreſſes were in a ſtyle entirely different from the Swordſmen. Old Beſſy exhibited an old woman in true northern ſtyle. The Muſician was a whimſical ſatire on Palmer's muſicals—and repreſented Apollo turned Stroller, with the Royalty Pegaſus at his back, in the ſemblance of an aſs with his ears cropt. This character would have been an exceeding laughable one independent of the groupe. Jack and his Maſter, the profeſt *maſking drolls* of their own country, exhibited two Herculean figures in canvas frocks, embelliſhed moſt curiouſly with ruſtic devices, and occaſionally gave a ſong adapted to the dance, and the place it was performed in. The whole muſt have been got up with much pains; and wherever the idea originated, it turned out an excellent thing. The following addreſs was diſtributed by the Morrice Dancers.

ADDRESS.

TO the mirth loving crew, who can laugh and be jolly,
Here met in full glee at the Temple of Folly;
To the belles, and the beaux, that are buzzing about 'em;
To wife-heads with tongues, and to blockheads without 'em;
To Lords, out of breath, in the midſt of their leiſure;
To Harle'quins hopping in minuet meaſure;
To Temple-bar Highlanders—Scotch Petits-Maîtres;
To the whole corps of ſongſters, from all the Theatres;
To houſe-maids and hay-makers, fair, young, and civil;
To dominos, peeviſh and black as the devil;
To petticoat Gentlemen—Ladies in breeches;
To ſhepherds and ſailors—wits, wizards, and witches;
To non-deſcript figures—Automaton ſtalkers;
To the lollers, the loungers, the leapers, the walkers;
To the grinners, the growlers, the huffers, the pleaſers;
To all the un-chartered character-teazers;
To clowns, ſweeps, and ſoldiers, nuns, rakes, and old women,
Kings, cobiers, fools, conjurers—Ladies and Gem'men.

[2] I. p. 299—303. This bird was ſometimes ſerved up *alive* in a diſh in form of a ſhip, with banners, and the arms of France hanging at the bird's neck. Favin, Theatre d'Honneur, III. p. 571. Palaye ſur l'Ancienne Chevalerie, I. 184, 185. 244..

The

The merry Morrice-dancers from the North-country preſent their compliments. Being Folly's own children, begotten upon Mirth, they have ventured into the Pantheon, and beg leave to conſider themſelves at home. While their Northern manners are one degree leſs barbarous than the preſent prize-worthy ſtandard in the South; they not only expect the indulgence, but the protection of the company; and ſhould their behaviour riſe but one degree above that ſtandard, they ſhould juſtly hold themſelves beneath its notice. Their aim is to pleaſe and be pleaſed—the firſt part of which may be difficult to accompliſh, but of the latter they entertain no doubts; for in all places, and in all companies, Folly is ever pleaſed when dancing to the muſic of its own bells!

Vive la Bagatelle!

From the Foot of Skiddaw, Jan. 31, 1788.

N. B. For information of gentlemen unacquainted with North-country diverſions, an interpreter, who can ſpeak a little Engliſh, attends the dancers, to anſwer all queſtions.—An interpreteſs for the ladies.

Beſides this groupe, there were ſeveral other good deſigns, with ſome tolerable performances. The *Lord Chief Juſtice* of the *Humbug Club* was an admirable maſk; and a *Curioſo* with buck horns, a *female Pedlar*, a half rook half pigeon, a drunken ſhoe-maker, and three or four other characters, were ſuſtained with infinite ſpirit. The houſe did its duty, for the wine and ſupper were of the beſt order.

The Prince of Wales and Duke of York were preſent, and unmaſked whilſt they remained.—The Duke of Cumberland alſo took a tranſitory peep: there were few others of diſtinction preſent, and the *fair-ones* of *haut ton* were alſo in greater ſcarcity than on any former occaſion.

OPERA HOUSE.

THE aſſembly at the King's Theatre on Monday Evening the 4th inſt. was at once numerous and ſplendid. There was an air of faſhion in the place, which made it highly attractive, for in addition to the appearance of all the young men of diſtinction, there was an exhibition of beautiful women of elevated condition. It had all the miſcellany too congenial to ſuch a ſcene; for there were, if not much variety of character, at leaſt great varieties of rank. The friſeur joſtled the gentleman whoſe hair he had previouſly dreſſed, and the firſt-floor demirep of Mary-bone giggled in the face of a Ducheſs. It is this character that gives animation to a maſquerade, and whatever may be its influence on the morals, it is certainly a ſcene of the higheſt poſſible exhilaration.

Of characters, though there were ſome uncommonly good, the general complexion was inſipidity. Lady Pentweazle, the Lady Pentweazle of former days, was of all the beſt. For good-humour and ſportive wit we know not the rival of the gentleman, and his animal ſpirits are equal to his other endowments. A Beggar, by the gentleman who ſuſtained the character of the Cuckold at the Pantheon, was admirably ſupported; as was a Harlequin, who in point of variety of attitude, expreſſion, and agility, was the beſt we ever ſaw.

Of the really female characters, a ballad-ſinger was incomparably the beſt; and of the metamorphoſes into male habits, Mrs. Lefevre was the moſt beautiful. There was ſome tumult occaſioned by the circumſtance of a perſon having aſſumed the character of a Pick-pocket. He was performing the part very dextrouſly, and with ſucceſs, when a gentleman ridiculouſly took an exception, ſimply becauſe he had loſt his watch. It was in vain that a lawyer ſtated the caſe, and contended for the right of appearing as a pick-pocket as well as in any other character. The rule was made abſolute for kicking him out; but by ſome means or other a number of purſes and watches diſappeared in the very moment that the judgment was given.

The ſupper and wines to thoſe who had the good fortune to get near the tables, were excellent; but by not opening the upper rooms, there was not accommodation for half the company.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

An OCCASIONAL ADDRESS *delivered by Miſs* BANNISTER *on her Father's Night; being her Firſt Appearance at the* Royalty, *to give her* Theatric Imitations.

Written by Mr. VAUGHAN.

I COME not here, kind folks, your votes to bribe,
But humbly to entreat you to ſubſcribe
To POPE's opinion, and his critic plan,
Who wiſely ſays, "Be candid where you can;"
Nor ſneering hint—*I'm not at all the thing,*
(Affecting the Tone and Air of a Maſculine Critic.
Before you weigh the evidence I bring.
But firſt, 'tis whiſpered, (whether falſe or true,
Reſts not with *me* to ſettle—but with *you*)
That tyrant Faſhion o'er this earthly ball,
Directs and regulates both great and ſmall:
Should this be true—and I fear it certain,
Twere better far—I'd kept *behind* the curtain.

Vor

For late a Female * on theſe Boards appear'd,
By Faſhion follow'd, and by Truth rever'd,
Whoſe magic charms and excellence diſplay'd
The full extent of all our *Mimic* trade.
Then judge the various portraits which enſue,
And though with freedom, judge with temper too;
Nor let *my errors* ſhake the friendly pile
Rais'd to my Father by *your* gen'rous ſmile;
But beam on *me* thoſe ſympathetic rays,
Which cherifhed into life his earlieſt days;
And gratitude *like his*, in fulleſt pow'r,
Shall mark the *preſent* to my *lateſt* hour.

PROLOGUE to the revived Play of KING and NO KING.

(Written by the Author of the Prologue to "All on a Summer's Day," and ſpoken by Mr. FARREN †.)

LONG had the Genius of the Drama view'd
Her name diſhonour'd, and her pow'r ſubdu'd.
The ſmiles her cheek diſplay'd, dejection ſtole,
And grief uſurp'd the empire of her ſoul.
Till *Shakeſpeare*'s birth
Reviv'd her hopes, and bade her eyes aſſume
Their native luſtre, and her cheeks their bloom.
O'er the ſweet babe with tender looks ſhe hung,
While ſuch the joyful accents of her tongue:
"Oh! born to free, by no deceptious light,
"The realms of Learning from the ſhades of night,
"To ſwell my conqueſts, to encreaſe my pow'r,
"Bleſt be the ſtar that rules thy natal hour!
"No more ſhall fools the Drama's ſcenes engage
"With factious fury, and with bigot rage.
"What tho' for thee no treaſures fate deſign'd,
"I'll give the nobler treaſures of the mind;
"Give thee what critic toil can ne'er impart,
"The mighty maſt'ry o'er the human heart.
"Such wealth as Kings with envy might behold;
"Wit bright as gems, and thoughts more rich than gold.
"Thou, as the feather'd Monarch dares to gaze
"Upon the Sun in its meridian blaze,
"Shalt firſt ſurvey mankind, then boldly ſoar
"To other ſpheres, and all their worlds explore;
"Shalt pluck the varied plume from Fancy's brow,
"And, when ordain'd at Death's cold ſhrine to bow,
"Around thy grave ſhall play a lambent flame,
"And from thy aſhes riſe the Phœnix *Fame*!"
To equal *Shakeſpeare* vainly *Jonſon* tried,
Nor claſſic lore avail'd, nor critic pride.
In vain his ſcenes as rules direct he rear'd,
In vain his various characters appear'd:
By Humour's hand in glowing tints pourtray'd,
While quaint Quotation lent her learned aid;
Genius for Shakeſpeare bore a willing part,
And Nature triumph'd o'er contending Art.
The fabric thus by human efforts rais'd,
Admir'd for grandeur, and for firmneſs prais'd;
Yet boaſts not firmneſs to withſtand the rage
Of whirlwinds, flames, and undermining age.
While the vaſt *rock*, by nature form'd, defies
Succeſſive ages, and inclement ſkies:
The whirlwind's fury without danger braves,
And ſternly frowns upon the roaring waves;
And *mountains* raiſe their hoary heads ſublime
In Heav'n, nor die but with the death of Time.
Beaumont and *Fletcher* neareſt *Shakeſpeare* came
In wit, in genius, in dramatic fame.
To pleaſe the judgment while they charm'd the heart,
With *Shakeſpeare*'s fire they blended *Jonſon*'s art.
But the rude joke, for modeſt ears unfit,
(The porter's pleaſure, and the carman's wit)
Too oft each comic character expreſt,
Nor bluſh'd the audience at th' indecent jeſt:
While we, more nice, becauſe more knowing grown,
To find alluſions never meant too prone,
At ev'ry groſſneſs feel a gen'rous rage,
And hoot the graceleſs ribbald from the ſtage.
For faults like theſe what beauties can atone!
For faults like theſe, expell'd the ſcenic throne,
Long has our Play the debt of juſtice paid,
Long liv'd an exile in oblivion's ſhade.
Freed from ſuch errors, may it once again
Return in triumph, and reſume its reign!
Again may BASSUS genuine mirth inſpire,
Panthea charm ye, and *Arbaces* fire!
Arbaces—he, who felt the ſcorpion ſmart
Of ev'ry paſſion that diſtracts the heart.
Yet lov'd he virtue, e'en while he obey'd
Great Nature's impulſe, as his feelings ſway'd.
May you, like him, confeſs their pow'rful laws,
And may thoſe feelings prompt you to applauſe!

* Mrs. WELLS. † See page 56.

Jan. 24. Mrs. *Henry* appeared the firſt time on the ſtage at Covent-Garden, in Beatrice, in Much Ado about Nothing. When we conſider the difficulty of the part, and the excellent performers we have often ſeen repreſent it, no perſon will be ſurprized if we declare our opinion, that Mrs. Henry had nothing more than perſonal beauty to recommend her as a performer to the audience in this character.

Jan. 31. *The Fate of Sparta; or, The Rival Kings*, a Tragedy, by Mrs. Cowley, was acted for the firſt time at Drury Lane. The characters are as follow:

Cleombrotus,		Mr. Kemble.
Leonidas,	—	Mr. Bentley.
Amphares,	—	Mr. Barrymore.
Nearchus,	—	Mr. Whitfield.
Chelonice,	—	Mrs. Siddons.
Child,	—	Miſs Gawdry.

The principal events of this Tragedy are taken from Plutarch's Lives, and the management of them appears to do credit to Mrs. Cowley's knowledge of ſtage effect. As a compoſition, it is inferior to Mr. Jephſon's Julia, but has been performed with more ſucceſs. It received much advantage from the excellence of the performers. Mrs. Siddons particularly diſtinguiſhed herſelf; and of the others, Mr. Barrymore has had, and deſervedly, a more than ordinary ſhare of applauſe. After the cloſe of the piece, Mrs. Siddons ſpoke the following

EPILOGUE.

THINK you, our Author copied from the life,
In drawing Lucia's daughter—ſuch a wife!
Judging from what we know, I'm half afraid,
The piece will not—yet I aſk your aid
To fix my judgment—Fairly try the cauſe,
Try it—by that ſublimeſt of all Laws,
Are *Laws* in Force?—I recall the word—
Ha! ha! I was ever mortal ſo abſurd!
Would Fear annihilate e'en me, with fears—
What! try a Poet by his rhyming Peers?
Oh! let the Court "take any other form,"
And my firſt fond "ſhall hide the pitileſs ſtorm."
Reſolve yourſelves into a Committee of the Houſe,
And proteſts! but, ah, no palpitating mouſe
Would tremble more at ſtern Grimalkin's fury,
Than I, ſhould brother Bards compoſe a Jury.
No wit could ſave us, and no hope could cheer—
Our crimes would be ſo plain—the caſe ſo clear,
Mercy, thrice bleſt, her power would vainly try,
And—"Guilty!—Guilty!—Death!"—— would be the cry.
Well then, I'll make ye all my Jury, as ye ſit;
Ye dear Celeſtials—Gallery—Boxes—Pit!—
I'm now a Pleader—mark me, pray—the ſame
Counſellor Siddons!—do you know the name?
I have no brief, 'tis true—but there the caſe
By many a learned brother's kept in caſe!
How many a white, clear hand, and pow'der'd tye,
Which with the bloſſoms of the hawthorn vie,
Parade the Hall, and nod—and ſmile;—in vain?
Attorneys ſmile again—but *don't retain!*—
While the Leviathans of law's rough ocean
Diſtend their jaws—and gobble every motion!
But all this while I have forgot to plead—
If your ſweet eyes ſpeak truth, I've now no need.
Our trembling hopes in their bright beams ſhall baſk—
You ſeem prepar'd to grant—all they can aſk.
Your hands they aſk—*ſuch* Thunders to not fright—
Repeat the peal—once more—and then, good night.

RICHMOND HOUSE.

THURSDAY Evening the 7th inſt. the Theatrical exhibitions commenced at this place, when the Comedy of *The Wonder* and the Farce of *The Guardian* were performed, with their characters caſt as follows:

THE WONDER.

MEN.

Don Felix,	Lord H. Fitzgerald.
Colonel Briton,	Earl of Derby.
Don Pedro,	Lord E. Fitzgerald.
Don Lopez,	Mr. Ogilvie.
Laſſarde,	Mr. Merry.
Gibby,	Mr. Goodenough.
Frederick,	Mr. Howarth.
Vaſques,	Mr. Campbell.

WOMEN.

Violante,	Hon. Mrs. Damer.
Iſabella,	Miſs Hamilton.
Flora,	Hon. Mrs. Hobart.
Iris,	Mrs. Cotton.

THE GUARDIAN.

MEN.

Old Clackit,	Mr. Merry.
Young Clackit,	Hon. Mr. Edgcumbe.
Heartly,	Earl of Derby.

WOMEN.

Harriet,	Miſs Campbell.
Lucy,	Hon. Mrs. Damer.

It has been ſo long the ſtanding joke of thoſe, who have been enabled to form an opinion of theatrical performances

private theatres, to fay it was *well enough for Ladies and Gentlemen*, that we were agreeably furprifed to find the exhibitions of Richmond Houfe Theatre extremely powerful in point of performance. Lord Henry Fitzgerald and the Earl of Derby are both of them fo well qualified to fill the fcene, that we heartily wifh two Comedians of any thing like equal merit were now to ftart up and ornament the ftages of Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden. Nothing could be more impreffive, more energetick, nor more like reality than the jealoufy of Felix as difplayed by Lord Henry, nor more eafy, fpirited and natural than the Colonel Bolton of Lord Derby. Captain Merry's Laffardo alfo was a moft arch and whimfical performance. Lopez, Pedro, and Gibby, were well repreſented by Mr. Ogilvie, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and Major Goodenough. The Violante of Mrs. Damer was, like all her works in the different arts, hit off with peculiar neatnefs, tafte and fpirit. The capital fcene between her and Felix was acted on both fides with great force and character. Mrs. Robart's Flora proved to us demonftrably, that fhe is a lady of more than ordinary theatrical judgement. Her manner of giving the fide fpeeches was moft happy and intelligent. Mifs Hamilton's beauty, aided by a very fenfible mode of delivering the dialogue, rendered Iſabella truly captivating.

The farce was in all its parts well performed. We have few Comedians on our eſtabliſhed ſtages, who could diſplay ſuch an eaſy air of coxcombry as Mr. Edgecumbe threw over the character of Young Clackit. ——It was, truly ſpeaking, the coxcombry of a gentleman, and not the extravagant humour of a buffoon, which is too often the caſe with the profeſſional repreſentatives of ſuch. Mrs. Damer in Lucy, with ſingular addreſs, marked the diſtinction between the maid and the miſtreſs, her manners being obviouſly of a different ſtyle from thoſe ſhe exhibited in Violante. She gave, however, a good proof that a lively familiarity is a ſufficient characteriſtick of a ſervant, and that to ſtamp inferiority of ſtation there is no neceſſity for aſſuming a boldneſs and a vulgarity, that more frequently diſguſts than pleaſes. The baſhfulneſs and embarraſſed ſituation of mind of Harriet was very happily pourtrayed by Miſs Campbell, and the laughable humour of Old Clackit worn with great eaſe by Captain Merry. Had Garrick been alive and ſeen Lord Derby in Heartly, he would have rejoiced that his Guardian was in ſuch reſpectable hands.

The dreſſes were extremely beautiful, and what is ſtill better, theatrically conſidered, extremely appropriate. Attention to character is, generally ſpeaking, ſhamefully neglected in dreſſing our actors and actreſſes. More regard is frequently paid to what would decorate the perſon, than to what becomes the part, where the Comedian has intereſt or power enough to order his own dreſs. That worn by Felix was of white ſatin, ſplendidly decorated with gold lace, the cloak of crimſon velvet, richly bordered; it became Lord Henry exceedingly. Iſabella's dreſs was uncommonly graceful; Laffardo's correctly characteriſtick: and all the others, as we have before ſaid, proper and diſtinguiſhing.

The Theatre was crowded, and, as may be ſuppoſed, chiefly with perſons of the higheſt rank, and moſt reſpectable character. The Prince of Wales, the Duke and Ducheſs of Glouceſter, Princeſs Sophia, the Duke and Ducheſs of Devonſhire, the Duke and Ducheſs of Ancaſter, the Ducheſs of Leinſter, Lady Aliſbury, Lady Stormont, Lady Aylesbury, Lady Tufton, Lady Mary Coke, Lady Hotham, Miſs Fox, the Duke of Athol, Lord Stormont, Lord William Ruſſel, Sir Charles Hotham, General Conway, Colonels Fitzpatrick and Aſhe, and many others of Nobility and exalted families were preſent.

We rejoice exceedingly that the Duke of Richmond has taken the lead in having a private Theatre in town. It may prove a matter of importance to national morality, and may tend to correct the diſſipation of the times. Theatrical performances, both to the actors and auditors, are rational and inſtructive amuſements. They may mend, they cannot injure the minds of thoſe who dedicate their time to them. Unfortunately, the reverſe is the true character and effect of various other faſhionable means of entertainment, moſt of them being either actual vices, dangerous follies, or matters of mere frivolity and waſte of time*.

PROLOGUE,

Written by Dr. FERRIAR,

And ſpoken before the Repreſentation of OROONOKO, at the Manchester Theatre, Nov. 20, 1787.

WHEN Truth appears in Fiction's fav'rite feat,
And bids with virtuous rage your boſoms beat,
Mean were the art, howe'er in numbers dreſt,
To bribe applauſe by flattery or jeſt.
To-night reviv'd, ſad Oroonoko pleads
For each poor African that toils and bleeds.
No ſtale poetic tricks delude the ear,
Nor fancy'd woes beguile you of a tear;

* During the month, there were two more performances of this piece beſides this firſt repreſentation.

From Aphra's pen the faithful records move,
Of ruin'd Majefty and injur'd love.
Not once alone have Europe's favage bands
Enfnar'd a royal prey on Afric's fands;
Not once alone, in galling fetters kept,
The brave, the gentle, or the good have wept;
Nor only once an Imoinda found
A fate more dire than torture's ftudied wound.
Start not, tho' here, in Southern's moving ftrains,
Exalted love in fable boſoms reigns.
Let Honour that cogmatic ſcorn efface,
Which links to brutes the perſecuted race;
O ſpurn th' unworthy thought with gen'rous zeal!
Mind has no colour—ev'ry heart can feel.
Hear Miſery cry from yon blood-water'd lands,
See ſuffering crouds to you extend their hands!
Thoſe ghaſtly ſeams unmeaſur'd laſhes tore;
Thoſe waſted limbs the cleaving fetters wore.
See mangled victims fill th' oppreſſor's den,
Then hear Compaſſion tell you, Theſe are men.
Weak is the truſt in frugal Reaſon's care;
Reaſon in vain bids yonder tyrants ſpare;
By cuſtom ſteel'd, they ſport with human pain,
And vengeful hurricanes deſcend in vain.
Our better hopes on this fair circle * reſt:
Here Pity lives in ev'ry gentle breaſt.
Folly may ſcoff, or Avarice may hate,
Lo *Beauty* comes the Negro's advocate!
Let others boaſt in faſhion's pride to glow,
To lure the lover or attract the beau;
You check Oppreſſion's laſh, protect the ſlave,
And, firſt to charm, are ſtill the firſt to ſave.

POETRY.

ODE

To ANNA MATILDA.

O CEASE, Matilda! ceaſe the ſtrain,
That woos Indifference to thy arms;
For what are all her boaſted charms?
But only to be free from Pain!
And would'ſt thou then, her Torpid Eaſe,
Her ſtilleſt Apathy to know,
Renounce the magic Pow'r to Pleaſe;
And loſe the Luxury of Woe?
Why does the ſtream of Sweeteſt Song
In many a wild maze wind along;
Foam on the Mountain's murm'ring ſide;
Or thro' the vocal cover't glide;
Or among Fairy Meadows ſtray?—
It is, becauſe thy Heart can feel!
Alas! if Peace muſt be unknown,
Till ev'ry nerve is tun'd to ſtone;
Till not a Tear-drop ſoots the eye,
Nor throbs the breaſt for Sorrow's ſigh;
O may I never find relief,
But Perish in the Pang of Grief!
Think not I ſcorn thee, my Fair!
A ſtranger to ſo ſoothing Care!
Ah! if *Thou* ſeldom find'ſt repoſe,
"*I* reſt not on a bed of roſe."
Deſpair, cold Serpent, loves to twine
About this helpleſs Heart of mine!
Yet tho' neglected and forlorn,
I ſcarce can check the Smile of Scorn,
When thoſe the Vulgar call the Great
Bend the important brow of ſtate;
And ſtrive a Conſequence to find
By ſeeming more than Humankind;
By feigning Nature's warmth, to hide
In poor ſolemnity of Pride!—
Well, let them ſtrut their hour away,
Till grinning Death demand his prey!
Meanwhile, my Anna! let us rove
The ſcented Vale, the bending Grove,
Mix our hot tears with evening Dews,
And live for Friendſhip and the Muſe!
Yes, let us liſten hand in hand,
Where the blue billows lave the land,
And as they quick recoiling fly,
Send on the Surf a lengthen'd Sigh,
That ſtrikes the ſoul with Truth Sublime,
As 'twere the whiſp'ring Tongue of Time;
For thus our ſhort Life's ebbing day
Murmurs a while, and paſſes away!
Or let us ſeek the mould'ring wall
Of ſome lone Abbey's Gothic Hall;
Reclin'd upon the knee-worn Stone,
And catch the North Wind's diſmal moan,
That 'midſt his ſorrows ſeems to boaſt
Of many a gallant Veſſel loſt!
Friends and Lovers ſunk in death—
By the fury of his breath
What tho' at the imagin'd Tale,
Thy alter'd cheek be ſadly pale;
Ne'er can ſuch SYMPATHY annoy;
For 'tis the price of all our joy!
When far off the night-ſtorm flies,
Let us ponder on the Skies!
Where million ſtars are over roll'd,
Which yet our weak eyes dare behold;
Adore the SELF-EXISTING CAUSE
That gives to each its ſep'rate laws;

* The Ladies of Mancheſter have diſtinguiſhed themſelves very honourably in this cauſe.

That,

That, when th' impetuous Comet runs
Athwart a wilderneſs of ſuns,
Tells it what mandate to obey,
Nor ever wander from its way;
Till back it haſten whence 'twas brought,
Beyond the boundaries of Thought!
Let not the ſtudious Seer reply,
"Attraction regulates the Sky,
"And lends each orb the ſecret force,
"That urges on, or checks its courſe;"
Or with his Orrery expound
Creation's vainly fancied round.
Ah! quit thy toil, preſumptuous Sage!
Deſtroy thy calculating page;
No more on Second Cauſes plod;
'Tis not Attraction, but 'tis GOD!
And what the Univerſe we call,
Is but a Point, compar'd to All.
Such Bliſs the ſenſate boſom knows,
Such bliſs Indifference ne'er beſtows;
'Tho' ſmall the circle we can trace,
In the Abyſs of time and ſpace,
Tho' Learning has its limits got,
The feelings of the Soul have not;
Their vaſt excurſions find no end;
And Rapture needs not comprehend!
'Tis true, we're ign'rant How the Earth
Wakes the firſt principles of birth,
With vegetative moiſture ſeeds
To diff'rent purpoſe diff'rent ſeeds;
Gives to the Roſe ſuch balmy ſweet,
Or fills the golden ear of Wheat,
Paints the ripe Peach with velvet bloom,
Or weaves the thick Wood's mingling gloom;
Yet, we can wander in the bow'r;
Can taſte the fragrance of the Flow'r;
Drink the rich Fruit's nectareous juice,
And bend the Harveſt to our uſe.—
Then give thy pure perceptions ſcope,
And ſoothe thy heaving heart with Hope.
Hope ſhall inſtruct my ſorrowing friend;
Her ſoul's fine fervor ne'er can end;
But when her limbs by Death are laid
Beneath ſome yew-tree's hallow'd ſhade,
Shall bid her ſoaring ſpirit know
The Seraphim's ecſtatic glow.
Then ſhall the Eſſential Mind confeſs,
That Anguiſh has the power to bleſs;
That Feeling was in bounty given,
And own the Sacred Truth—in Heaven.

DELLA CRUSCA.

The VISIT to the DOCK YARD.

TO THE TUNE OF

"In good King Charles's golden Days, &c."

O! I have ſeen ſuch merry things,
I fain would have you know, Sir;
We all were pleas'd—as ſons of Kings,
At this gallantee-ſhow, Sir.
All in the Dock that Plymouth night,
There was ſuch noiſe and ſtaring,
That every ſtreet that met your ſight,
You 'ad ſwore there 'ad been a fair in.

For there our gallant Prince, I vow,
His reſidence up took, Sir;
And with him came, in mitred brow,
His Holineſs—the Duke, Sir.
And all along a noble band
Of ſuch as folks will tell us,
That had you pick'd the very land,
—You a'd not have found their fellows.

Right princely they, (of princely ſtock),
Here came our ſhips to view, Sir;
The nation's force, and royal Dock,
—And eke their brother too, Sir.
And England ſure ſome thanks ſhould pay
Unto the Royal Sailor;
Such ſtocks of knowledge thus to lay
Up, that will never fail her.

And ere they left fair London town,
Could they have ſeen ſo far, Sir;
Each window gave to light them down
—A farthing-candle ſtar, Sir.
But ſtrange their route, as people ſay,
So retrograde their motion!
They came and went ten times a day,
As moves the fickle ocean.

And there did ring the merry bell
So luſtily and chear, Sir;
The very deaf might hear as well
As thoſe—that had their ears, Sir.
But beſt it were to ſtop, I ween,
For thereby hangs a ſtory,
That ſeems alone to lye between
—The Sexton and L—ſ—y.

The guards march'd down in gay parade,
The Royal Sons to greet, Sir,
And when they long enough had ſtay'd,
—March'd up again the ſtreet, Sir.
At length when rakes and crickets ſing,
And ſober folks were dozing,
And Dock bells 'gan eleven ring,
The Prince he pops his noſe in.

At morn, the Princes being come,
As ſoon as peep of day, Sir,
With roar of cannon, beat of drum,
And muſick all ſo gay, Sir,
The welcome news was told aloud,
And ſtrait the doors did open;
And forth there iſſued ſuch a crowd,
As can be nam'd by no pen.

The Captains all put on ſo gay
Their *gala* dreſs—and then, Sir,
The Prince commanded!—'lasaday!
—To pull it off again, Sir.
Then was ſuch work, and looks awry,
Unfrizzing and undreſſing;
Whilſt their new-made cloaths lay by,
With many a hearty bleſſing.

And now to view the Dock they go,
Attended by their ſuite, Sir;
Of rabble route a goodly ſhow,
That follow'd down the ſtreet, Sir.

And

And many a quiffen did they file,
Right knowing, wife, and clever,
Of oakum, tar, yarn, fail, and twine,
Hemp, cordage, rope and cable.

And then fo quick! the thing they caught,
Almoft ere you could fpeak, Sir,
Nor ftaid a minute to be taught.
—Where you'd have ftaid a week, Sir.
Their penetration was fo clear,
And quick their comprehenfion;
As you would be furpriz'd to hear,
And I muft blufh to mention.

Let Peter take a feeling time?
And tell with hand and tool, Sir;
Before fuch genuffes fublime,
Great Peter—was a fool, Sir.
They took one hour—or was it two?
(God bleſs the royal George!)
Th' ſhips, the docks, the guns to view,
The ſmoke-ſtacks, and the forges.

And then to fee our ſhips at ſea,
They inſtantly were afloat, Sir;
In princely pomp, and proud array,
All in a lovely boat, Sir.
With all the harbour, low and high,
So thick with boats was crowded,
That not a fifh could fee the ſky;
—Becauſe—it was beclouded.

And there, our men of war ſo great,
And ſhips of every bulk, Sir,
In all their order, form and ſtate,
They law—on board—a hulk, Sir†;
When as the moſt of all the fleet,
Cries H—ng—t to his Highneſs,
Web watch in hand, "The battle now,
"Egad! draws to a cloſe!"

And now, fatigu'd with long delight,
They inſtantly were wiſh'd, Sir,
The Princes wou'd to reſt, and thence
Away were ſtraightway diſh'd, Sir.
Now God be with the Royal Pair,
From January to December;
And grant ſucceſsful days yet many fee
—They ever may remember.

L. S.

Lofthouſe, Jan. 11, 1788.

ODE to the OLD YEAR, 1787.

IF courtly bards in mouldy lay
Invoke the Muſe on New-Year's day;
Prophetic, future days unfold,
Or tell again the tale of old;
For me, I pay to ſtoics fneers,
A grateful tribute due to the departed years.

Glad have I ſeen my native iſle
In wealth, in peace, in honour ſmile;
The Lion held with ſteady hand,
And Britain's cauſe at her command,
The dogs of war compell'd to wait,
And Janus clote again his half-unfolded gate.

I love the months whose calm career
Has left me all my heart hold dear;
Has given me life, and peace, and eaſe;
Who would not ſing for gifts like theſe?
Or theſe the fickle muſt ſtill remain,
To mark this pond'rous link of the eternal chain.

Time, the conſoler, comfort brings,
Leans on his variegated wings;
He heals away the rofe, the thorn,
But then the thorn is blunted too.
Illuſive hopes before him fly,
And all Imagination's vain chimeras die.

I hate bitter griefs, and fleeting joys,
Which Fancy's buſy pow'r employs,
To retrofpective reaſon ſeem
The glimmerings of a troubled dream:
The cov'ring worm comes away,
And leaves the ſoul to pierce her tenement of clay.

I view the ſmiling circle round,
And every friendly face is found;
My heart expands within my breaſt,
Each gloomy paſſion ſeems at reſt;
Grateful I ſing, in tranſports ſincere,
Praiſe to the Pow'r Supreme who guides the rolling year.

ALMA.

On Hearing the Rev. J. RYLAND, Birmingham, concluding the Children one Sunday Evening.

WHILE Hayley's grateful ſtrikes the ſilver lyre,
And ſweets, ſing an Howard's worthy praiſe,
Forgive the Muſe who dares with ſofter ſtrains
To ſing thy virtue in no venal lays.

When gloomy grief aſſails the penſive mind,
And burning fevers ſhoot acroſs the brain,
Thine is the taſk, with goodneſs unconfin'd,
To dry the tear, and gently ſoothe the pain.

Or when Death's arrow wounds this mortal clay,
And darkneſs broods upon the trembling ſoul,
Thy office thine, with comfort's orient ray,
To chace the gloom, and ſhew the bright'ning goal.

* Czar.—† They only viſited the hulk which P—— W—— is on board during the refitting of his ſhip.—‡ That hour was to be ſolemnized a very celebrated boxing match in Town, between two well known Combatants.——The circumſtance related is a fact.

§ The author of a moſt beautiful Ode on the amiable Howard.

Nor

Nor ſcenes alone like theſe thy worth diſplay;
In ſweeteſt union with thy pious life,
Lo! youth is taught Religion's narrow way,
And dutcous learns to ſpurn vain folly's ſtrife.

Go then, and ſtill purſue thy gen'rous plan,
Lead forth the youths to Virtue's hallow'd ſhrine;
With truth reſiſtleſs ſhew them what is man,
And teach them how to praiſe their Maker's name.

To years remote, the virtuous youths ſhall bleſs
Thy pious mem'ry, and thy labours praiſe;
With love divine Jehovah's works explore,
And high as Heav'n their grateful thanks ſhall raiſe.

When nature ſinks to earth with ſlow decay,
And life's pale lamp emits a feebler light,
Thy daring ſoul ſhall wing her airy way
To the ethereal domes of dazzling light;

There join with kindred ſpirits round the throne,
And carol forth your hymns in ſtrains of joy
To God, who kindly mark'd thee for his own,
And rapture'd ſing away eternity.

Birmingham. J. V.

Written on a SQUARE of GLASS at the NEW BATH, at MATLOCK, by Mr. GARRICK.

THE whiſtling winds, and driving rains,
Fog-muffled hills, and wat'ry plains,
The river's fallen roar,
Dull proſpects, and folded arms,
Such, Matlock, ſuch thy hideous charms;
May I come here no more!

Subſcribed by Another Hand.

Tho' thou thro' winds and beating rains
Haſt hapleſs trod o'er Matlock's plains,
Let not the place be ſcorn'd;
Had Jove allow'd of milder ſkies,
Far other ſcenes had bleſt thine eyes,
And thou perhaps return'd.

The following Copy of Verſes is an Exerciſe of a Boy only Thirteen Years of Age, in the Grammar-School of Wolverhampton, on the 19th of January, the day of the Annual Meeting of the Truſtees.

ONCE to fam'd Eton ev'ry Muſe retir'd,
And youth was there with love of Science fir'd;
Far-beaming Knowledge rais'd her glorious head,
Thence verſe and learning through the land were ſpread;
Late hither led by Hampton's riſing fame,
To unknown climes the ſacred Muſes came.
Here ſoſter'd by the Truſt, the Muſe ſhall riſe,
And Hampton's fame ſhall reach the diſtant ſkies.
Some future Pope thou, ——, ſhalt inſpire,
With claſſic learning and poetic fire;
Far hence the Gothic taſte the Muſe ſhall chace,
And ſmooth the manners of a barbarous race.
Then, Dudley *, ſhall the ſing thy much-lov'd name,
Where worth and honour boaſt an equal claim;
Who lends to miſery a willing ear,
And in ſoft pity hears the ſuppliant's pray'r.
Nor ſhall the Muſe forget to ſing the man ‖,
Form'd independent on the nobleſt plan;
Sent by his country to defend her cauſe,
To guard her Monarch, and protect her laws.
When riper years ſhall call us forth to ſhare
Life's anxious troubles, and its various care,
Then may we imitate our preſent Truſt,
And Stamford's ‡ virtue teach us to be juſt.

The Author's Reaſon for avoiding the Preſence of his Miſtreſs, without having declared his Sentiments to her.

To a FRIEND.

THO' ſhe no more ſhall bleſs my ſight,
Tho' ne'er my paſſion was declar'd,
I love her, by yon evening light,
Which oft my grief-full tale has heard.

Yet tho' it feels the keeneſt wound,
My ſoul has no complaint expreſs'd—
Ah, tearful left the woe-fraught ſound
Should give a pang to Daphne's breaſt.

For well I know her gentle mind;
And well I know if ſhe had ſeen
How much my heart with love declin'd,
'Preſs'd by the weight of grief within;'

To ſee me wretched, well I know,
My Daphne had been wretched too—
So quick to feel another's woe!
To ſympathy's fine touch ſo true!

And wherefore curſe the maid I prize
One tear, one ſigh, one moment's pain?
Ah, ſooner may thoſe tearful eyes
Be cloſ'd, no more to wake again.

* Lord Viſcount Dudley. † Sir Edward Littleton. ‡ Earl of Stamford.
‖ The Free-School of Wolverhampton is in the care of Thirty Truſtees, of the town neighbourhood, of which the three above-mentioned names are the moſt conſpicuous.

O hadſt thou, Daphne, e'en in thought,
For me a mutual wish confeſs'd,
Love's watching eye the tale had caught,
For Love is keen—and made me bleſs'd!

But no reſponſive glance or ſigh
E'er bade one hope my heart elate!—
Pity, perhaps, might melt thine eye,
If thou ſhould'ſt know my hapleſs fate.

Pity!—it cannot heal Love's wound!—
My tongue, forbear the tale diſtreſs'd;—
Ah, fearful left the woe-fraught ſound
Should give a pang to Daphne's breaſt!

I go, to ſave my beſt-belov'd,
And ſave myſelf;—for, Oh! my heart
Finds pity only can be mov'd,
And pity will not balm love's ſmart.

Dover. RUSTICUS.

BAGATELLE.

To my FRIENDS abroad.

THE north wind's hollow voice reſounds,
The rain deſcends in heavy ſhow'rs,
My limbs are chill'd, my heart forlorn,
And Spleen her influence o'er me pours.

Bring, Apathy, thy opiates bring!
O Lethe, now a copious bowl
Of thy oblivious waters lend,
To cure the frenzy in my ſoul;

To drive intruding Fancy thence!—
My thoughts with her are wildly ſtraying;
And now the whiſpers in my ear,
'What joys are other climes diſplaying!'

Swift o'er the globe the wanton roams,
Surrounded by a buſy train—
Ah, fugitive! thy flight forbear,
Thy wand'rings but augment my pain!

'Tis vain my pray'r. Thou wing'ſt thy way,
Where Love alone inſpires to joy;
Beneath pure ſkies and verdant groves,
Where ſhepherds woo, and nymphs comply:

Or, ſeated round the flow'ring bow'r,
With jocund ſong, and hearts of glee,
The ſimple ſwains and laſſes fair
Awake the grove to harmony.

And now thou ſeek'ſt Italia's ſhore,
And there each pile ſublime ſurvey,
Which Gothic rage nor Time's rude hand
The mighty works could ſweep away.

'Midſt theſe my friend with leiſure ſtrays,
Who marks them well, wi'dit in his ſoul,
Regret, awe, wonder, and delight,
Alternate riſe with ſweet controul.

'Tis yours, Eugenius, yours to rove
Italia's plains and favour'd iſles;
With black-ey'd girls to quaff rich wines,
And die beneath their languid ſmiles.

For you each riſing morn diſplays
A varied round to pleaſe the mind;
Unclouded azure decks the ſkies,
And fragrance breathes in every wind.

For me, I pour theſe notes of care
'Midſt bleak December's joyleſs reign;
Then ah, forgive the envious lay,
Nor treat its dictates with diſdain.

Misfortune haunts my weary path,
And Hope emits a feeble ray;
Then think how ill the mind can bear
The added gloom of ſuch a day!

Yet think not, friend, I cauſeleſs rave,
That fancy only paints the gloom;
Behold the ſcene which I muſt bear
'Till Spring her genial reign reſume!

From tepid gales and cloudleſs ſkies,
From Daphne's voice beneath the ſhade,
From ſongs of love in ev'ry bow'r,
And verdant meads, and flow'rs diſplay'd,

Alas, how chang'd is now the ſcene!
For balmy air—ſee ſnouk ariſe!
For ſongs of love—a cough, or ſneeze!
For whiſpering groves—rude Boreas' voice.

His bluſt'ring voice—how hoarſe the ſound!
The rain deſcends in heavy ſhow'rs!
My limbs are chill'd!—my heart's forlorn!
And Spleen her influence o'er me pours.

The fretful goddeſs, curſe her ſway!
Empoiſons all my ſocial feelings—
And quiet haunts my cot in vain,
And vain the Muſe's boaſted healings!

My reſtleſs ſpirit, ceaſe to rove!
Content ſhall every ſeaſon cheer:—
This ſocial hearth, the muſe, and love,
Shall each tempeſtuous hour endear.

Dover. RUSTICUS.

ODE to the CUCKOW.

RECLIN'D yon gliſt'ring mead along,
The primroſe, and the violet,
The daffodil with drooping head,
The daiſy ermin'd, ſtreak'd with jet,
Shall wreathe for me an od'rous bed,
While the dun Cuckow coos his diſtant ſong.

Unrival'd gladd'ner of the grove!
Reſponſive to thy ruſtick note,
The Lark his matin choral ſings,
The Blackbird from the plum-tree ſings,
And the blithe Linnet ſtrains his tender throat:—
Ploughman hoarſe, approach not nigh,
Nor milkmaid, heedleſs, ruſhing by,
Scare the blett harmony,
Nor break the gen'ral chain of joy and love!

A. F. S.

The PRIMROSE.

ASK me, why I fend you here,
This firſtling of the infant year;
Ask me why I fend to you
This Primroſe all bepearl'd with dew;
I ſtrait will anſwer in your ears,
The ſweets of love are waſh'd with tears;
Ask me why this flower doth ſhow
So yellow, green, and ſickly too;
Ask me why the ſtalk is weak,
And bending, yet it doth not break;
I muſt tell you, theſe diſcover
What doubts and fears are in a Lover.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the FIFTH SESSION of the SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

JANUARY 30.

THEIR Lordſhips met purſuant to adjournment before Chriſtmas. The Clerk of the Crown brought up the certificate, or return, relative to the late election of a Scotch peer.

Lord Selkirk roſe, he ſaid, for the purpoſe of oppoſing its reception, and ſaid he thought it his duty, as a peer of that Houſe, to do ſo.

The Lord Chancellor ſaid, there was no precedent of ſuch a meaſure; the certificate was on their Lordſhips' table, and there it muſt lie. It was a document regularly brought before their Lordſhips, and to which the whole Houſe, were they ſo diſpoſed, had not power to refuſe admiſſion.

After ſome converſation between the Lord Chancellor and Lord Selkirk, their Lordſhips proceeded to Weſtminſter abbey, and heard a ſermon, which was elegantly delivered by the Biſhop of Glouceſter; the text was taken from the 13th chapter of St. Paul's epiſtle to the Romans, and the 1ſt and part of the 2d verſe.

Prayers were read by the Biſhop of Rocheſter. The Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Biſhop of Saliſbury, and ſome other Biſhops were preſent. The Lord Chancellor was the only temporal Lord preſent.

FEB. 1. The Earl of Selkirk moved that all the Lords in town be ſummoned for Tueſday next; on which his Lordſhip gave notice he would make a motion relative to the late election of a peer to repreſent in that Houſe the peerage of Scotland.—The motion paſſed of courſe, and the Houſe adjourned to

FEB. 5. Lord Scarſdale preſented a report from the committee appointed by their Lordſhips to ſearch for precedents applicable to the trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq; which was read by the Chancellor, paragraph by paragraph, each of which was reſpectively ordered. Upon that paragraph which ſtated that the *Charge, Defence, &c.* ſhould be read at length,

The Chancellor obſerved, that, on account of their extraordinary length in the preſent inſtance, it would be preferable that each ſeparate article contained in the charge ſhould be immediately followed by its reſpective anſwer, and ſo on, till the whole was gone through.—Ordered accordingly.

Previous to the order of the day, Lord Rawdon begged leave of the Houſe to call their attention to a bill which he held in his hand, for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors. He ſaid it was nearly ſimilar to that which had fallen to the ground at the cloſe of laſt ſeſſion; but as all the objections he had heard ſtated were not pointed againſt the principle of an Inſolvent Bill, but againſt thoſe poſſible frauds to which it opened the door, he had, by the aſſiſting advice of the moſt reſpectable authority, taken care to obviate all the objectionable parts in the former bill.—The bill was received and read.

The order of the day was now read, for ſummoning their Lordſhips upon the motion of Lord Selkirk. His Lordſhip roſe and moved, that the reſolution on their Lordſhips Journals of the ſeſſions in 1762, reſpecting Lord Rutherford, be now read. This order was accordingly read, and ſtated, that a certain gentleman of the name of Alexander Rutherford had petitioned his Majeſty, to allow him to make good his claim to the title of Rutherford, which petition had been referred to their Lordſhips. This claim had not been made good, but in order thereto a further term of a year had been granted; at the expiration of that period, the claim ſtill remaining unſettled, and another claimant of the name of Dury having appeared, their Lordſhips were pleaſed to order that a precept be iſſued to the Preſident of Seſſion in Scotland, that neither of the two claimants, nor thoſe claiming under them, be allowed to vote or exerciſe any other franchiſe attendant on Scotch peerage till their claims be made good. Theſe orders having been read,

Lord Selkirk called the attention of their Lordſhips to a breach of privilege by the Clerks of Seſſion, in receiving the vote of a perſon calling himſelf Lord Rutherford, in violation of the above orders of their Lordſhips; he therefore moved their Lordſhips that the conduct of the ſaid Clerks upon that occaſion be referred to a committee of privilege.

After a long debate the Houſe divided upon the queſtion, when there appeared Contents, 20; Non-Contents, 29.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales divided with the minority.—Adjourned.

Feb. 11. The order of the day being read for taking into conſideration the order reſpecting the delivery of tickets for the trial of Mr. Haſtings, the ſame was read and agreed to, and is in ſubſtance as follows, viz. —No peer to be intitled to his tickets who either does not attend in perſon to receive them, or if not able to attend, has not deſired two Lords to declare upon their honour, his intention of being preſent on the day of trial; the ſame mode of delivery to be obſerved the whole time the trial may laſt, ſo that no Lord who has not attended the preceding day can be intitled to his tickets.—An order was made for Peers Minors to walk at the trial.

Feb. 12. The Duke of Norfolk informed the Houſe that ſome perſons had already counterfeited the engraving of the tickets prepared by the Great Chamberlain for admiſſion to the approaching trial. To defeat the object of theſe perſons, his Grace moved, that the tickets delivered to the Peers ſhould be ſigned with the hand-writing and ſealed with the arms of each Peer, before he ſhould have diſtributed them among his friends; and that he ſhould write upon them the names of the perſons to whom they were given.

Lord Stormont approved of the motion, except the part relating to the writing upon each ticket the name of the perſon to whom it was given, becauſe it might be attended with great inconvenience.

That part to which Lord Stormont objected was left out; and the reſt of the motion was carried.

The attendance of Earl Bathurſt, at the enſuing trial, was diſpenſed with at his own requeſt, on account of his age—as was alſo that of his Grace the Duke of Leeds, on the ſame account, at the requeſt of his ſon the Marquis of Carmarthen.

Lord Kinnoird preſented a petition from the Earl of Dumfries, complaining of the undue election of Lord Cathcart to be one of the ſixteen repreſentatives of the Scotch Peerage in that Houſe. One of the objections to the election ſtated in the petition was, that a perſon not legally entitled had been ſuffered to vote as Lord Rutherford, and that by that vote a majority had been procured by Lord Cathcart. The petition prayed that the Earl of Dumfries might be heard by counſel at their Lordſhips' Bar, to make good his allegations.

Lord Cathcart alſo petitioned that he might be permitted to ſupport the legality of Lord Rutherford's vote; and alſo to impeach the vote given to Lord Dumfries by a perſon claiming to be Lord Colville, of Ochiltree.

After ſome converſation it was determined that the ſubject matter of the petition and counter petition ſhould be heard on the 10th of March.

Feb. 18. The bill relative to the Scotch Diſtillery was brought up and read.

Lord Stormont held it to be a breach of faith of the legiſlature pledged to the Scotch diſtillers, that the act which confirmed the new ſyſtem of collecting the ſpirit duty in Scotland by a licenſe, ſhould not continue for the time for which it was enacted, which was till the month of July next.

Lord Hawkſbury and the Lord Chancellor contended that there was no breach of faith in the caſe. Who could (they aſked) pledge himſelf for the duration of an act of parliament, when events had happened which parliament could not foreſee, and which would prove injurious to the public? The act under which theſe events would become highly prejudicial, ought to be repealed.

Lord Stormont inſiſted, that though it ſhould be proper to repeal the act alluded to, ſtill it would be unjuſt to ſubject the Scotch diſtillers to the continuation of the hardſhip of paying the duty on ſpirits by a licenſe, after the benefits which alone could counterbalance the inconvenience of that mode, ſhould have been taken from them. Either they ought to have been told laſt July that the act would be repealed in this ſeſſion of parliament, or the licenſes, which they took out at that time, and were to laſt till next July, ought to determine with that act. For this reaſon his Lordſhip moved that a clauſe ſhould be inſerted in the bill then under conſideration, for making void the licenſes taken out by the diſtillers in Scotland, and putting the collection upon the duty on ſpirits, in that part of the kingdom, on the ſame footing that it is in England. The motion was oppoſed, and produced a diviſion, on which it was negatived by a majority of 10.

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Their Lordſhips then adjourned.

Feb. 20. Lord Rawdon begged to be underſtood, that in bringing the preſent object before their Lordſhips, he had no invidious or perſonal deſign. That which he had to propoſe, was "for the relief of a meritorious claſs of men, whom he thought to labour under ſevere grievances; and to whom much was owing, if hard ſervices had a right to claim their hard tought recompence. He Lordſhip ſtated the peculiar diſadvantage that would accrue, if a precedent were to be eſtabliſhed for overlooking long and deſerving labours. He repreſented in ſtrong and lively colouring, the danger of removing from gallant actions, the expected reward: by taking away that which ought always to accompany what was noble, you take away

all

all incitement—every ſtimulus to great attempts.

His Lordſhip then called the attention of the Houſe to the caſes of ſeveral officers, who were negligingly paſſed over in the late flag promotion. In *this* inſtance, the propoſed end of unremitted and well-deſerving profeſſional aſſiduity, was *not* only withdrawn, but a kind of cenſure was tacitly thrown upon the conduct of ſuch men, by the promotion of juniors over them. In ſuch a light did the old Captains conſider themſelves now to ſtand—in a light as diſgraceful as unmerited.

After ſpeaking at ſome length, the following motion was ſubmitted to their Lordſhips:

"That an humble addreſs be preſented to "his Majeſty, to take into his conſideration "the ſervices of certain officers who had "been unnoticed in the late promotion of "Admirals."

Lord Howe juſtified his conduct in the promotion of Admirals, and ſhewed the inexpediency of a regular diſtinction of officers, according to a ſeries of ſervice. In every truſt, it was neceſſary that a confidence ſhould reſt on thoſe that were truſted. He did not mean to treat in a diſparaging manner the claims of ſeveral gentlemen who had been overlooked. They might have had titles to notice, which he might not have ſeen. The perſons, however, who had been promoted, he knew deſerved much. It was not a wanton action, nor deſigned for the gratification of patronage, as none had been raiſed, who were not intended, or, indeed, were not fit for actual ſervice.

Lord Hawke followed Lord Howe in what he had advanced, and mentioned a time when he thought different of promotions than he did at preſent. He reprobated the meaſure of overlooking the deſerts of men, merely on account of their age. Many, though of advanced life, might have much activity; and as for experience, that was much in their favour.

Lord Sandwich, in a very pertinent ſpeech, defended the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, and quoted many precedents in point. He thought that this was not a proper ſubject for parliamentary conſideration; that it was in the peculiar province of the Executive Government. If their Lordſhips took upon themſelves to interfere in theſe matters, they might have buſineſs enough upon their hands—they would have petitions without number. If they were to judge of proper appointments in that Houſe, they would often find themſelves in diſagreeable embarraſſments. They might have a hundred claims upon their feelings, by fathers pleading for their children, and others for their friends. It would be cruel and paltry, when you heard them crying for the diſregard ſhewn to their ſeveral intereſts, not to afford ſome redreſs.

His Lordſhip then mentioned the great expence that would be incurred by gradual promotion—as numbers muſt often be provided for, before you could get at the object wiſhed for. The vaſt increaſe of Admirals was dwelt upon, ſince he firſt went into adminiſtration—that at *that* time they were but ten; there were *now* more than ſeven times that number. He concluded with begging that their Lordſhips would have a proper confidence in thoſe who were at the head of the Navy, as they were every way competent to the charge entruſted to them, and he doubted not but their actions would correſpond with their talents.

A few words of explanation paſſed between Lord Rawdon and Lord Howe, when the motion was withdrawn.

FEB. 21. By virtue of a commiſſion under the Great Seal, the Scotch Diſtillery bill, the Tunbridge Road bill, the Dartford Road bill, and the White-ſtreet-hill Road bill, received the Royal aſſent.

The order of the day being read for taking into conſideration the mode of proceeding on the articles of impeachment againſt Warren Haſtings, Eſq. and for the Houſe to be ſummoned; the Lord Chancellor left the Woolſack, opened the buſineſs, and in a ſpeech of conſiderable length gave his opinion; he was followed by the Lords Stanhope, Coventry, Abingdon, Loughborough, Richmond, Stormont, Derby, Grantley, Carliſle, Duke of Norfolk.

The Lord Stanhope concluded his ſpeech with moving,

"That the Managers for the Commons of "Great Britain be directed neither to pro-"ceed upon the whole of the Charges, "nor upon their Accuſations, Article "by Article, but to proceed upon the "criminating Allegations one by one."—Withdrawn.

Queſtion was afterwards put, to agree with the Propoſition as ſtated by the Managers for the Commons.

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Queſtion—"That the Managers for the "Commons be directed to proceed upon the "whole of the Charges, before the Pri-"ſoner be called upon for his Defence."

Carried in the affirmative without a diviſion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JANUARY 31.

THE Right Hon. Frederick Montague was upon motion of Mr. Burke ordered to be added to the litt of managers, on the impeachment of Warren Haftings, Eiq.

FEBRUARY 1.

Lord Galway prefented a petition from the corporation of York, praying the Houfe to take into their moft ferious confideration the African Slave Trade, and to devife fome means for putting an end to a traffick fo difgraceful to humanity, and deftructive of morality; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

FEB. 4.

The Sheriffs of London prefented at the bar a petition againft the Slave Trade, and a petition againft the Shop Tax, which were feverally read a firft time, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Kendrick prefented a petition from Sir Elijah Impey, ftating, that he was then attending the Houfe, and praying that he might be heard in reply to the charges which had been exhibited againft him. The petition having been read, the Journal was confulted for a precedent, when that relative to Mr. Haftings was adopted; on which Sir Elijah was called in, and informed that the Houfe had refolved to hear him.

Sir Elijah Impey appeared in black, full dreffed, with a fword and tie-wig. At half paft four he entered upon his defence; and though he did not ftop till a quarter after eight o'clock, he had not got through his reply to the fingle charge relative to Nundcomar. He defended his conduct refpecting that Rajah on many legal grounds: the authority of the Supreme Court, he admitted, did not extend over all the inhabitants of the Englifh provinces in India, but over the inhabitants of Calcutta it did; the Rajah had not been tried as a native of Bengal, but as an inhabitant of Calcutta, where he refided, where he committed the crime, and where of courfe he was amenable to the laws of the place. The law too on which he was tried, Sir Elijah affirmed, was not an *ex poft facto* law; for though the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal was not in exiftence when that law paffed, yet it extended to India in confequence of the Charter of Juftice of the late King, fent over in the 26th year of his reign. This he proved by a ftrong circumftance, viz. that in 1765 a native Indian had been tried and fentenced to be hanged at Calcutta for a forgery, but was reprieved, and afterwards pardoned by his Majefty. While Sir Elijah was proceeding in his defence, he was interrupted by

Mr. Pitt, who wifhed that the further hearing might be adjourned, as the gentleman at the bar muft be nearly exhaufted by the exertion of fpeaking for fo many hours. He could have wifhed, he faid, that the gentleman had made his defence in writing, that it might be delivered to the clerk, and fo fpare him the fatigue of fpeaking.

Sir Elijah having nothing in writing but fome minutes which he had made to help his memory,

Mr. Burke faid this was a great advantage to the accufed, and as great a difadvantage to the accufer: the latter had delivered in his charges, which could not be altered or amended; but the former not having committed his defence to writing, gentlemen muft argue from memory, when he might charge that memory with error and change, and fhift the ground as often as he pleafed. This, however, he obferved merely as it might make it difficult for other gentlemen to compare the charges with replies imperfectly recollected: for his own part, he had made this bufinefs his ftudy for fo many years, that he fhould be at no lofs; his mind had long fince been made up on the fubject.

Mr. Pitt thought this an uncandid declaration in the prefent ftage of the bufinefs, as it would not fuffer gentlemen to form a very favourable opinion of the juftice of a perfon, who, before he had heard the defence, could have finally and irrevocably made up his mind upon the merits of the cafe.

Mr. Fox infifted that the want of candour was difcernible not in what his Right Hon. friend had faid, but in the conftruction the laft fpeaker had put upon it. He had not faid that he had made up his mind *finally* and *irrevocably*; much lefs had he faid that he had made up his mind without hearing the defence: he had fimply faid, that after having made this bufinefs his ftudy for many years, he had long fince made up his mind upon it.

After fome little fparring, it was agreed that the further hearing of Sir Elijah fhould be adjourned to Thurfday.

FEB. 5.

The Houfe went into a committee, Mr. Rofe in the chair, to take into confideration the petitions of the Corn Diftillers of London and of Scotland.

Mr. Alderman Watfon ftated the nature of the bufinefs to be fhortly this—that in the year 1784, an Act of Parliament paffed, by which the Scotch Diftillers were not to be fubjected to the vifits of excife officers, nor to pay according to the quantity of fpirits that they fhould actually diftill; but that they

they ſhould take out a licence, for which they ſhould pay 1l. 10s. per ann. for every gallon which each ſtill contained, which would amount to 1od. per gallon on the quantity that it was ſuppoſed they would be able to diſtill annually. But by the Scotch working their ſtills ſometimes four, and ſometimes ſix times in the twenty-four hours, the duty did not in fact amount to above one penny per gallon; ſo that the Scotch were thus enabled to underſell the Engliſh in the London market: they had actually imported into England the whole of the quantity that it was ſuppoſed they would have diſtilled in the year, and ninety thouſand gallons over; ſo that they had the whole of their home conſumption duty free.

Several witneſſes were then examined on both ſides, and at eleven Mr. Pitt moved, That the chairman ſhould report progreſs, and aſk leave to ſit again. The motion paſſed, and the Houſe being reſumed, adjourned.

FEB. 6.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee on the Scotch Diſtillery, Mr. Roſe in the chair.

Mr. Pitt then obſerved, that from all that had been ſtated in evidence laſt night, it was clear the Scotch Diſtillers enjoyed in the London market advantages over the London Diſtillers, which it was not the intention of the Legiſlature to allow them, when the act paſſed for altering the mode of collecting the duties on diſtilled ſpirits in Scotland. The Legiſlature, indeed, intended that the Scotch Diſtillers ſhould derive under that act an advantage in the Scotch market, but it never could have meant that they ſhould have been able to ſell their ſpirits in London on better terms than the London Diſtillers. It was his wiſh to mediate between the Diſtillers of England and Scotland, and to equalize the duty as fairly as poſſible: he knew that this was a delicate taſk, and that by attempting to pleaſe both, he might be unfortunate enough not to pleaſe either. However, his duty to the public would compel him to undertake the taſk. The duty paid by the London Diſtiller was 2s. 9d. per gallon; in Scotland it was nominally 1od. but in reality not more than from 2½d. to 3d. to which the import duty of 2s. being added, the whole would make 2s. 3d. or thereabouts: he propoſed, then, by way of equalizing the duties in both kingdoms, that an additional duty of 6d. per gallon ſhould be laid upon ſpirits diſtilled in Scotland, and imported into England. This, he thought, would bring the ſpirits of both countries to market on fair and equal terms. He concluded with moving, That it was the opinion of the committee that an additional import duty of 6d. per gallon be laid upon Scotch Spirits.

Sir William Conyngham was againſt the motion.

Mr. Pulteney, Sir Adam Ferguſon, and the Marquis of Graham agreed that, though Scotchmen, they thought Mr. Pitt's equalizing duty fair and equitable in its principle; and they believed juſt in its calculation.

The Miniſter's reſolution was then put, and carried without a diviſion.—Adjourned to

FEB. 7.

This being the laſt day appointed by the Houſe for receiving petitions upon private bills, ſeveral were preſented; as alſo two on the ſubject of the Slave Trade, one from the inhabitants of Ripon, in Yorkſhire; the other from Maidſtone, in Kent.

Upon the order of the day being read for calling Sir Elijah Impey to the bar, in order to his being further heard in his defence,

Mr. Francis roſe, and requeſted the attention of the Houſe while he adverted to ſomewhat that had fallen from that gentleman on Monday laſt. He felt himſelf bound in a moſt particular manner to take notice of that part of the gentleman's defence, in which he alluded to the aſſent of the Supreme Council to the execution of Nundocomar, and moved the Houſe, that Sir Elijah Impey be required to deliver in to that Houſe the paper which he read in the courſe of his defence, purporting to be the tranſlation of the *dying petition* of Nundocomar, as delivered by Gen. Clavering to the Supreme Council in Auguſt 1775.

The Solicitor General contended, that it was contrary to every principle of juſtice, and the practice of every court of law, to require any individual to deliver out of his poſſeſſion any papers which he might conceive of uſe towards his defence, or which he feared tended to criminate him. He therefore hoped the gentleman, upon reconſideration, would wave his intended motion, and rather be contented with Sir Elijah's being requeſted to give in the paper in queſtion, or a copy of it.

Mr. Francis contended for the propriety of having poſſeſſion of the original paper. He now ſtood in the character of a defendant, and therefore had a right to the inſpection of any paper which had been adduced as a proof of the charges brought againſt him. As to the copy, that could be of no ſervice: it was the original paper he aimed at, and which indeed he had not ſuppoſed to have exiſted, till, to his great ſurpriſe, he heard it read on Monday laſt. This particular paper he much wiſhed to be forthcoming, as he had good reaſon to believe it would be found not ſimply

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a tranſlation of the original, but curiouſly interlined in Mr. Haſtings's own hand-writing. He muſt, therefore, perſiſt in demanding its production, as upon it he meant to ground charges of a moſt ſerious nature.

Mr. Pitt, after what he had juſt now heard, could not remain ſilent. He truſted, that upon this buſineſs there would be but one ſentiment in the Houſe. The forcing out of any man's poſſeſſion, papers, which, however he might be inclined to uſe them as a means of defence, were avowedly wrenched from him for the purpoſe of criminating him, was an act of ſuch glaring injuſtice and flagrant deſpotiſm, that he knew but one ſtep more they had to take to fill up the meaſure of cruelty—that of putting him to the torture, in order to extort confeſſion. Feeling, therefore, for the honour and character of that Houſe, he begged leave to temper the motion ſomewhat, by moving that the words "be required to deliver," &c. ſhould be changed to "be aſked if he has no objection to deliver, &c.

A long and deſultory debate here took place; in the end the Houſe divided upon the motion, and Mr. Pitt's amendment was carried by a majority of 63; for the amendment 107, againſt it 44.

Immediately after the diviſion, Sir Elijah Impey was called to the bar, and was aſked by the Speaker if he had any objection to the production of a copy of the paper that had been the ſubject of the motion: his reply was, that he had not the leaſt objection, and that he would take care that the Houſe ſhould be furniſhed with a copy of it.—He then informed the Houſe, that under the very peculiar circumſtances of his caſe, he found himſelf reduced to the neceſſity of calling for the protection of the Houſe. It was not enough, he obſerved, that he ſhould ſtand accuſed before that great aſſembly of enormous crimes, but he muſt alſo be attacked and traduced in the public prints, even at the moment when he was defending himſelf againſt thoſe heavy charges.

Mr. W. Grenville moved, that Sir Elijah might withdraw from the bar; and that gentleman having accordingly retired, Mr. Grenville ſaid, that the publications relative to the proceedings of that Houſe, had of late been highly derogatory to its dignity: it was an unpleaſant thing to complain of the preſs; and he would have been glad that there had not been any occaſion for the complaint that had been juſtly made: but as it had been made, the Houſe could not, in juſtice paſs it over unnoticed; ſome proceeding ought to be grounded on it; and for that purpoſe he moved, that the Houſe would on the morrow take the ſaid complaint into conſideration.—The motion was carried *nem. con.*

Sir Elijah was then called to the bar, and proceeded in his defence. At ten o'clock he got to the end of the charge relative to the Patna cauſe, and there he ſtopped. On the motion of Mr. Pitt, he was aſked when he would wiſh to be heard in reply to the remaining charges?—His anſwer was nearly as follows:

"From the moment that I underſtood I was to be accuſed, I reſolved not to ſink under the charge, but to meet it with fortitude. However, ſince the accuſation has aſſumed its preſent form, and the firſt charge is of ſo heinous a nature, the horror I feel at being thought capable of ſo black a crime, added to the bodily exertions I have been obliged to make in preparing and ſtating my defence, has been too powerful for my ſtrength, which begins to fail me. For ſome days paſt I have been ill, and am ſo now while I am addreſſing this Hon. Houſe. The charge relating to Nundcomar preſſes moſt upon my mind; until I know the opinion of this Houſe upon it, I cannot think of defending myſelf againſt the other charges. Tell me, before I proceed to them, whether or not, after the defence I have already made, this Houſe thinks me the murderer of Nundcomar. Should you anſwer me in the negative, you will relieve me from ſuch a weight of horror, that I ſhall give you little trouble about the other charges. I care not if they are carried up againſt me to the Houſe of Lords, provided I ſtand acquitted in the judgment of this Houſe of ſo foul a ſtain upon my honour, as the imputation of having murdered a man under the forms of law." He then withdrew from the bar, and

Mr. Pitt ſaid, that he ſaw no inconvenience in gratifying the wiſh expreſſed by Sir Elijah; he therefore moved, that Sir Elijah ſhould be informed that the Houſe would take the firſt charge into conſideration, before they ſhould call upon him for any further defence. After ſome converſation the motion was agreed to, and Sir Elijah appearing again at the bar, was made acquainted with the determination of the Houſe, and then finally retired.

It was then reſolved, that the Houſe ſhould on Monday next hear evidence in ſupport of the proſecution.

At eleven the Houſe adjourned.

FEB. 8.

Mr. M. A. Taylor preſented a petition from Mr. J. Palmer, praying for leave to bring in a bill to enable his Majeſty to licenſe the Royalty Theatre. He then

moved

moved that the petition might be brought up.

Mr. Anſtruther oppoſed the motion. He ſaid that Mr. Palmer, after having for 12 months trampled on the law of his country, applied with a very bad grace to Parliament for an Act to Licenſe his Theatre.

The queſtion was then put on the motion, which was negatived without a diviſion, and the petition was conſequently rejected.

Mr. Sheridan informed the Houſe that he had in his hand a petition from as meritorious a body of men as any in the nation; he meant the gentlemen who ſerved in the navy with the rank of lieutenants. Theſe gentlemen complained very juſtly of the ſmallneſs of their pay, and wiſhed to ſubmit their caſe to the conſideration of the Houſe.

This petition came within the deſcription of thoſe which prayed for a grant of money from the public, and therefore could not be received, according to the orders of the Houſe, without the previous conſent of his Majeſty, expreſſed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which conſent Mr. Pitt ſaid, he was not prepared to expreſs; and therefore the petition fell to the ground, for the Houſe, under this circumſtance, could not receive it.

A petition was preſented by the Rt. Hon. Mr. Frederick Montagu from the mother of the Penn family. He pointed out the Royalties which her family had enjoyed, and the loſſes it had ſuſtained by the revolution in America; the claims ſhe and her children had upon the public, and the obligations the public were under to her family.

Mr. Pitt conſented on the part of the King that this petition ſhould be received; it was accordingly brought up, and read; and then it was ordered, on the motion of Mr. Montagu, that it ſhould lie on the table.

Sir E. Impey was called to the bar, and required to produce the publications which he had made the ſubjects of complaint yeſterday. He produced the Morning Herald of Wedneſday, and the Gazetteer of Thurſday. He obſerved at the ſame time, that Mr. Debrett, who was the publiſher of a pamphlet of which he had complained, had waited upon him, apologized for the publication, and promiſed to ſtop the ſale of it. Sir Elijah then withdrew.

Mr. Grenville moved, that the paragraphs complained of in the papers preſented by Sir Elijah Impey were injurious to the dignity of the Houſe, and tended to prejudice the defence of a perſon accuſed before the Houſe of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors.

After long debate the motion was carried without a diviſion.

He next moved an addreſs to the King, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to order the Attorney and Solicitor-General to proſecute the Printers of thoſe Libels.

Mr. Courteney obſerved, that Sir Elijah's having ſuppreſſed the libel of Debrett, he having apologized to him, ſuggeſted the following addition by way of amendment to the laſt motion, "unleſs the ſaid printers ſhall make an apology to Sir Elijah Impey." This amendment was negatived without a diviſion. The Houſe then divided upon the motion for the proſecution, which was carried by a majority of 72. Ayes 109, Noes 37.

Sir Elijah Impey appeared again at the bar after the diviſion, and preſented a fair copy of the tranſlation of Nunducomar's petition, with a *fac ſimile* of the alterations and corrections in it. At the ſame time he ſaid that any Member ſhould be at liberty to examine the original, which is kept in his poſſeſſion.

Adjourned at half paſt eight.

FEB. 11.

The Houſe went into a Committee, Mr. Steele in the Chair, upon the Bill for impoſing an additional duty of 6d. per gallon on Scotch Spirits imported into England, the blanks of which were filled up without any debate. The moſt material of theſe reſpected the time when the bill ſhould take place, which was ſettled for the day on which it ſhould receive the royal aſſent.

The Houſe then reſolved into a Committee, to take into conſideration the commercial intercourſe with America.

Mr. W. Grenville obſerved, that hitherto this intercourſe had been carried on under the authority of annual Acts of Parliament; but he now intended to propoſe that that part, which from four years experience was found to be eligible, ſhould be made permanent by a new act of the legiſlature. Every one wiſhed that the ſupply of lumber, grain, proviſions, and fiſh, for the uſe of our Weſt-India iſlands, might be conveyed in Britiſh bottoms, for the benefit and increaſe of our navigation; but many doubted whether a ſufficient ſupply of theſe articles could be procured if American ſhips were excluded our iſlands. This, however, had been done with ſucceſs, as for the four laſt years no other veſſels but Britiſh had been employed in ſupplying the iſlands, and never had there been a more plentiful ſupply. From this policy of employing Britiſh bottoms only, the planters had reaped great advantages, and the navigation of the empire been increaſed, as we now employed every year near 40,000 tons of ſhipping, and near 5000 ſeamen in

that

that trade alone, and the freight of the shipping amounted to 2[illegible]

He then moved for leave to bring in a bill for fettling the intercourfe between the different places mentioned.

After fome little converfation the motion was carried unanimoufly.

The Houfe being refumed, refolved itfelf again into a Committee on the charges brought againft Sir Elijah Impey.

Sir Gilbert Elliott faid, he wifhed that Mr. Farrer, a Member of that Houfe, might be aiked if he had any objection to be examined on the charges.

Mr. Farrer replied, that though he believed he could give more information on the fubject than any man alive, yet he had objections of a private nature to being examined. When he was in Bengal he had been appointed, by the fpecial favour of Sir Elijah Impey, fenior advocate of the Supreme Court; from this circumftance fome might imagine, that if the evidence he gave fhould be favourable, he was influenced by gratitude to that gentleman. On the other hand it was well known, that foon after the above appointment he had differed much with Sir Elijah, and had been ever after upon bad terms with him. Hence if his evidence fhould be unfavourable, fome might take occafion to fay that he was actuated by refentment. However, difagreeable as it might be to him to give evidence under thefe circumftances, he would not decline it if it was the general fenfe of the Committee.

A converfation now arofe, at the end of which the Hon. Mr. St. John (Chairman of the Committee) informed Mr. Farrer, that it was the unanimous with of the Committee that he would fuffer himfelf to be examined; on which Mr. Farrer acquiefced. He then proceeded to give his evidence, in the courfe of which he was going to read a paper, written by a Mr. Gerard, attorney to Nunducomar, purporting to be an account of the conduct of the Judges on an application from Nunducomar to be admitted to bail, which they ultimately refufed.

Mr. Scott objected to the admiffibility of this paper as evidence, becaufe it was in the hand-writing of a third perfon, and not of the gentleman then under examination.

After a tedious debate on this point, Mr. Farrer was directed to read the paper in queftion. He accordingly went on with his evidence till eleven o'clock, when the Committee adjourned the further hearing till the next day.

FEB. 12.

A petition from the Proteftant diffenting miniters, praying the abolition of the African flave trade, was prefented, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

A report was made from the Committee on the ftate of American Commerce, and bills ordered to be brought in for fettling the intercourfe between the places mentioned.

The report of the Committee on the diftillery was alfo made, and the firft blank filled up, viz. that the bill fhould have operation from the day of its receiving the royal aflent.

The order of the day being read for further hearing Mr. Farrer before a Committee of the whole Houfe, the Speaker left the chair, and Mr. St. John took his feat at the table.

Mr. Farrer then ftood up in his place, and after correcting a few paffages in that part of the account of the circumftances attending the cafe of Nunducomar, which he had delivered on Monday, and which had been taken in writing; he afterwards proceeded to purfue his narrative; and having come to that part of the trial of Nunducomar, where an interpreter was to be appointed by the Court to take down the trial, ftated that reafons had been given by the Court, why a particular perfon fhould not be appointed to that office, which reafons he did not believe to be founded in fact.

At ten, having come to the Defence of Nunducomar, Mr. Pitt propofed that the evidence fhould there clofe for this night, which was agreed to.

FEB. 13.

The Committee of Managers of the Impeachment went out of the Houfe to Weftminfter-hall, and were followed by the other Members of the Houfe as they were called over by the counties for which they ferved, and at eleven the Houfe of Commons, as a Committee of the whole Houfe, were attending in Weftminfter-hall.

At half paft five the proceedings on the trial of Warren Haftings, Efq. being concluded for this day in Weftminfter-hall, the Members returned to their Houfe, and the Speaker having taken the chair,

Mr. Steele moved, that the bill for adding a further equalizing duty on Scotch fpirits fhould be read a third time.

The bill was then read and agreed to; upon which the Marquis of Graham rofe to propofe a claufe to be added to the bill by way of rider, for all Scotch fpirits actually fhipped for England on or before the 11th day of February, to be admitted into the Englifh ports on the old duty.

No objection being made to the claufe, it was brought up, read a firft, fecond, and third time, and added to the bill, as rider.

FEB. 14.

Petitions from Leiceftter, Falmouth, Stafford, Northampton, Cambridge, and Scarborough, relative to the flave trade,

were

were preſented, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Fox, after a long preface, ſaid he held in his hand a pamphlet, which contained a groſs and ſcandalous libel on the Committee appointed by the Houſe to manage the proſecution of Mr. Haſtings, as well as a libel upon the Houſe itſelf, upon his Majeſty, and the whole legiſlature. He ſaid he ſhould content himſelf with making the general preliminary motion, "that the pamphlet "complained of contained a libel, highly "reflecting on his Majeſty, and upon "the proceedings of this Houſe, and was "an indecent interference with reſpect to "the proſecutions now depending on the "impeachment of Warren Haſtings, Eſq. "late Governor-General of Bengal."

Mr. Pitt then roſe, and ſaid, from the little he had heard read of the pamphlet, it appeared to him to be not only a libel, but a libel of a very heinous, though he conceived not of a very dangerous nature; but as it would not be right for the Houſe upon ſo ſlight a ſuggeſtion as a Member reading extracts, to ground a motion, however otherwiſe proper, he wiſhed the Right Hon. Gentleman would ſuffer the pamphlet to remain on the table for a day, (in order that gentlemen who wiſhed to know the contents before they voted, might read it) and forbear to make any other motion, "than "that the pamphlet complained of as a libel "be taken into conſideration on any fu-"ture day," which was agreed to.

Mr. Farrer then proceeded in his narrative on his firſt charge againſt Sir Elijah Impey, which he concluded about half paſt nine. After which progreſs was reported, and the Houſe ordered to go into a Committee on the ſame ſubject on Monday next.

FEB. 15.

The trial of Mr. Haſtings being adjourned about half paſt two, the Commons immediately went to their Houſe; and the Speaker having taken the chair,

Mr. Fox roſe and ſaid, that as the Houſe had yeſterday agreed to take into conſideration this day the ſubject of the libel on which a converſation was then had, he ſhould deſire, that part of the pamphlet in queſtion ſhould be read, and then he would make his motion.

The part to which Mr. Fox alluded was read.

Mr. Fox then moved, "that the pamphlet contained a libel highly reflecting upon his Majeſty, and upon the proceedings of this Houſe, and is an indecent interference with reſpect to the proſecution now depending on the impeachment of Warren Haſtings, Eſq."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he found himſelf prepared to agree in part, but not wholly to the motion of the Right Hon. Gentleman: that the pamphlet in queſtion contained a libel againſt that Houſe, was clear and obvious; but that it contained a libel againſt his Majeſty, did not, in his opinion, appear in the ſame light. The grammatical and natural conſtruction of all the ſentences, would not warrant that Houſe in pronouncing any part of the pamphlet in queſtion libellous on his Majeſty; it aſſerted that the ſmiles of the Sovereign could not "ſcreen or protect Mr. Haſtings from impeachment;" what was the natural inference on this alluſion? That Mr. Haſtings had, before his impeachment, been the object of Royal notice: this might have been either true or falſe without being libellous; it was not even hinted or inſinuated that any influence on the part of the Crown had been exerted to protect Mr. Haſtings from impeachment. Mr. Pitt obſerved, that he could not find in the pamphlet a ſingle ſentence which could in the moſt diſtant degree be conſtrued into an offence to the dignity of the Sovereign, and he ſhould therefore move, that the words "his Majeſty" be ſtruck out of the motion.

Mr. Fox replied, and with great force contended, that the words "ſmiles of the Sovereign," certainly imported by their natural conſtruction, an undue influence exerted on the part of the Crown.—He did not ſay the fact was ſo, but the Houſe was not now enquiring into fact, but the tendency of the libel.

Mr. Dundas ſupported Mr. Pitt, and conſequently approved of the amendment.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Courtenay, and Mr. Adam, ſtrenuouſly ſupported the motion in its original ſtate—after which the Houſe divided,—For Mr. Pitt's amendment, 132—againſt it, 66—majority, 66.

Feb. 20.

Petitions from Hertford, Cheſterfield, Warrington, Lincoln, Briſtol, and Chamber of Commerce at Edinburgh, relative to the Slave Trade, were preſented, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Vanſittart moved for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend the Acts of Charles I. and Charles II. prohibiting waggons and carts from travelling on Sundays, with a view to extend the prohibition to ſtage-coaches and diligences, ſo as to prevent them from travelling from ten o'clock in the morning to five in the afternoon.

The motion having been read from the chair,

Mr. Joliffe ſaid, he had heard no argument in ſupport of ſo extraordinary a bill as that the Hon. Gentleman had moved for leave to introduce. There was ſomething ſo extremely ridiculous in the propoſition, that a ſtage-coach was to ſtop wherever it might arrive at by ten in the morning, and that the paſſengers ſhould be detained there till five in the evening, that he really could not avoid reſiſting the motion now made.

Mr. Vanſittart declared, if it appeared to be the ſenſe of the Houſe, that no ſuch bill ſhould be brought in, he would not proceed to divide the Houſe; but if the motion ſhould ſeem to be agreeable to a majority, he would take their ſenſe by a diviſion.

Mr. Powney ſaid, if any thing was ſeriouſly meant by the iſſuing of the Proclamation, ſomething ought to have been done in reſpect to ſtrengthening and amending the Police, by the magiſtracy of each County, or the Proclamation ought to have been thrown aſide at once as uſeleſs.

After more converſation, the Houſe divided,

Ayes	——	31
Noes	——	32

The Order having been read for the Houſe reſolving itſelf into a Committee on Sir E. Impey's Impeachment, Mr. Huſſey in the Chair,

Mr. Farrer underwent an examination by Mr. Creſpigny, Mr. Topham, Mr. Cornwall (the Speaker), Major Scot, Mr. Burton, and Lord Mulgrave. The ſubſtance of his evidence went to prove the full approbation of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the condemnation of Nunducomar, and the wiſh of the Jury and the Judges to proſecute the witneſſes of Nunducomar, who had experienced every humanity from Sir Elijah Impey particularly.

Mr. Farrer having cloſed his evidence, Sir G. Elliot aſked Mr. Rous whether he would ſubmit to an examination by the Committee.

Mr. Rous roſe in his place, and having ſignified his conſent to undergo an examination, proceeded to ſtate to the Committee a narrative of the proſecutions carried on againſt Nunducomar for forgery in the Sudda Dewannee Adaulet, of which he (Mr. Rous) had been Preſident, previous to the Supreme Court being eſtabliſhed, and conſequently prior to the capital indictment being preferred for that forgery againſt Nunducomar. Having concluded the narrative of thoſe proceedings, he had ſeveral queſtions put to him by Sir Gilbert Elliot, Mr. Burke, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Maſter of the Rolls, and other gentlemen.

The Chairman was directed to report progreſs, and to move for leave to ſit again.

Feb. 21.

Mr. Baſtard roſe to make his promiſed motion, relative to the late naval arrangements. He ſaid, that he was fully convinced in his own mind, that men who rank high in their profeſſion—who had been eminently diſtinguiſhed for their bravery—to whoſe conduct the Houſe had, by their votes, given the moſt exalted teſtimony of approbation—had been ſhamefully overlooked, rejected, deſpiſed, diſgraced, and ſtigmatized by the late promotion of Flag-Officers.—Having ſtated this to the Houſe with an energy illuſtrative of the zeal he felt for the ſituation of thoſe gallant Officers who had been ſo neglected,—he ſaid, ſuch conduct in the Miniſter of the Naval department, not only diſgraced the liberality and gratitude of the Britiſh name, but carried with it an obvious tendency to extinguiſh that glorious ſpirit of emulation, which had raiſed the character of an Engliſh ſeaman beyond the reach of all competition.—The Noble Lord (Howe), whoſe conduct on this public occaſion he never could ſubſcribe to—muſt from long profeſſional experience well know the extreme danger to which the ſervice muſt be expoſed, by paſſing over officers againſt whom not a ſingle objection, not the moſt diſtant inſinuation of inability can poſſibly be alledged. He well knew how dangerous to the ſervice it was, and deſtructive to the hope cheriſhed by every brave and gallant commander, that their meritorious actions would ever meet the juſt reward of a liberal country. Were ſuch men as Capt. Balfour, Capt. Thompſon, Sir Digby Dent, and Commiſſioner Laforey, to be driven, like *Belſarius* of old, from the ſervice, and abandoned by thoſe whoſe duty it was to ſee them duly honoured and ſupported?—Such conduct he conceived to be guided by the moſt dangerous and alarming policy. It tended to rekindle that jealouſy and diſunion in the navy, by which the intereſt of the nation in the laſt war ſo ſeverely ſuffered. To what were young officers now to look for preferment, when they beheld their ſervices ſo treated? Would they, to obtain preferment, cloſely apply their attention to profeſſional purſuits? They obſerve examples before them which warrant them to conclude, that it is not profeſſional ſkill, perſonal bravery, or long and approved ſervices, that are likely to qualify them as proper candidates for promotion. No: the readieſt and moſt direct road to rank and emolument, now, is to become the repreſentative of ſome venal borough, to court the ſmiles of the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, by voting for him

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on all occaſions:—follow theſe ſteps, and your preferment is certain. He then read the vote of thanks of the Houſe in 1782, to Lord Rodney, and the Captains, &c. and ſtated, that Captain Thompſon and Captain Balfour had been included in that vote: and yet theſe officers of tried bravery, and approved nautical ability, without doing any thing to draw upon them the ſmalleſt diſgrace, or the ſlighteſt cenſure, the late promotions entirely overlooked. What were the votes of the Houſe?—*ſhadows*, without ſubſtances. Could the nation forget what they owed to thoſe officers on that occaſion?—He hoped, for its honour, that was impoſſible; they had both a claim upon the Houſe for the vote of approbation which it had paſſed, and a claim on their country for its favour, reward, and protection. The humanity and dignity of the Commons, he conceived, as well as the true intereſt of the country, ſpurned at the idea of overlooking the merit of men who deſerved a treatment diametrically oppoſite to that which their hard fate had experienced. Having very forcibly impreſſed the Houſe with this idea, he then moved, "That an humble Addreſs "ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, pray-"ing him to beſtow ſome mark of Royal "Favour on Captains Balfour and Thomp-"ſon."

Mr. Edwards, member for Maidſtone, in his maiden ſpeech, ſeconded the motion.

Mr. Beaufoy, after having pronounced a very lofty panegyric on the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, declared, that in an arrangement which ſo intimately applied itſelf to his profeſſional ſkill, he conceived him incapable of acting improperly, or violating his integrity. The motion which had been ſubmitted to the Houſe had a tendency which, he believed, the hon. member did not foreſee, of injuring the ſervice, and ſtriking at the very vitals of the conſtitution; and if the complainants had conceived it to be fraught with ſuch danger, they would never have conſented to bring it forward in ſuch a ſhape; it aſked an interference with the executive power, which the Houſe could not conſtitutionally aſſume.

Sir George Collier conceived the queſtion before the Houſe to lie in a very ſmall compaſs—It was, "Whether the naval promotions were to be conſidered with regard to rank and ſeniority or not?" If ſuch a conduct was purſued, as had hitherto been announced, he thought it would ultimately be injurious to the ſervice.

Captain Macbride contended, that the intention of the ſuperannuated liſt was to receive thoſe officers who were by age and infirmity rendered incapable of active ſervice; but Captain Thompſon did not come under this deſcription; he was as perfectly in health, as he was found in capacity.

Mr. Pitt oppoſed the motion with more than uſual warmth. He maintained that the right of ſelecting officers for the naval ſervice reſted ſolely with the executive power of government, and more particularly applied to the diſcretionary power of the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, whoſe judgment was unqueſtionably to be exerciſed in ſelecting thoſe whom he ſhould conceive qualified to command a fleet. A Captain of a ſhip might, in every point of view, be qualified to command a ſingle veſſel, but very unfit to have the command of a fleet.—After having in various points of view ſtated to the Houſe the diſtinctions of nautical capacity, he ſaid, ſimilar occurrences had frequently happened like thoſe of the ſubject of complaint. He had, on examination, found that ſince the year 1718, to the preſent time, there had been ſet aſide 139 Flag Officers, and 244 Captains. He had no doubt, from the very honourable report he had heard of the character and ability of Captain Thompſon and Captain Balfour, but that their ſervices were entitled to reward; but he would maintain, that their reſpective merits could not be diſcuſſed in that Houſe; that the motion propoſed would defeat the intention it aimed to accompliſh, and would operate as a direct encroachment on the privilege of the executive government.

Lord Mulgrave entered into the warmeſt eulogiums on the character of Commiſſioner Laforey. His Lordſhip was extremely elaborate, and argued with ardor. He ſaid, that Sir George Pococke and Admiral Boſcawen were once overlooked, though afterwards the companions of frequent victories. He then adverted to the ſuperannuated liſt, and maintained againſt the preſent practice of ſuperannuating officers, that he who accepted that alternative could not term it the *firſt day of his infirmity*, but he might with propriety call it the *firſt day of his mortification*. Some allowance he conceived ought to be made to the refined feelings of a man of honour, but he conſidered it violating them when an officer was requeſted to retire at a time when he never had harboured a thought of aſking for retirement. After having dwelt on this idea in ſtrains ſingularly pathetic, his Lordſhip hoped that the honourable member would withdraw his motion, as not calculated to obtain the deſired effect.

Mr. Baſtard made a ſhort reply to Mr. Pitt, and finding the ſenſe of the Houſe againſt his firſt motion, propoſed another of a more general nature, which Mr. Pitt objecting to, he withdrew them both. Adjourned.

ACCOUNT of the TRIAL of WARREN HASTINGS, Eſq. (late GOVERNOR-GENERAL of BENGAL), before the HIGH COURT of PARLIAMENT, for HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS.

FIRST DAY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

THE Houſe met at ten, and by eleven a meſſage was ſent to the Commons, that the Houſe was immediately going to adjourn to Weſtminſter-Hall, to proceed upon the trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq. The meſſage was immediately returned, that the Commons were ready to ſubſtantiate their charges. The Lords were then called over by the Clerk, and arranged by Sir Iſaac Heard, Principal King at Arms, when upwards of two hundred proceeded in order to Weſtminſter-Hall *. The Peers were preceded by

Lord Chancellor's Gentlemen Attendants, two and two,
Clerk Aſſiſtant of the Houſe of Lords, and Clerk of the Parliaments.
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.
Clerk of the Crown in the King's Bench.
Maſters in Chancery, two and two.
The Judges.
Serjeants Adair and Hill.
Yeoman Uſher of the Black Rod.
Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod.
Two Heralds.
The Lords Barons, two and two.
The Lords Biſhops, two and two.
The Lords Viſcounts, two and two.
The Lords Earls, two and two.
The Lords Marquiſſes, two and two.
The Lords Dukes, two and two.
The Mace-Bearer.
The Lord Chancellor, with his train borne.
(All in their Parliamentary Robes.)

The Lords Spiritual ſeated themſelves on their Bench, which was on the ſide on which they entered; as they paſſed the throne, they bowed to it, as if the King was ſeated in it.

The Temporal Lords croſſed over the Houſe, and each made a reſpectful bow to the ſeat of Majeſty.

In this proceſſion, the juniors of each claſs of Nobility walked firſt; and the ſeniors laſt; of courſe the laſt held the moſt honourable ſtation.

As ſoon as their Lordſhips were ſeated in the Lower Chamber †, the Lord Chancellor aſked leave for the Judges to be covered.

At twelve the Court was opened, and the

* Previous to their Lordſhips approach to the Hall, about eleven o'clock, her Majeſty, with the Princeſſes Elizabeth, Auguſta and Mary, made their appearance in the Duke of Newcaſtle's gallery. Her Majeſty was dreſſed in a fawn-coloured ſattin, her head-dreſs plain, with a very ſlender ſprinkling of diamonds. The Royal box was graced with the Ducheſs of Glouceſter and the young Prince. The ladies were all in morning dreſſes; a few with feathers and variegated flowers in their head-dreſs, but nothing ſo remarkable as to attract public attention.

Mrs. Fitzherbert was in the Royal box.

The Dukes of Cumberland, Glouceſter and York, and the Prince of Wales, with their trains, followed the Chancellor, and cloſed the proceſſion.

Upwards of two hundred of the Commons with the Speaker, were in the gallery.

The Managers, Charles Fox and all, were in full dreſs.

But a very few of the Commons were full dreſſed—ſome of them were in boots. Their ſeats were covered with green cloth—the reſt of the building was "one red."

Mr. Haſtings ſtood for ſome time—On a motion from a Peer, the Chancellor allowed, as a favour, that the Priſoner ſhould have a chair—And he ſat the whole time—but occaſionally, when he ſpoke to his Counſel.

His Counſel were Mr. Law, Mr. Plomer, Mr. Dallas.—For the Commons—Dr. Scott and Dr. Lawrence; Meſſrs. Mansfield, Liggot, Burke, and Douglas.

A party of horſe-guards, under the command of a Field Officer, with a Captain's party from the horſe-grenadiers, attended daily during the trial.

A body of three hundred foot-guards alſo kept the avenues clear, and a conſiderable number of conſtables attended for the purpoſe of taking offenders into cuſtody.

† The temporary building for the trial of Mr. Haſtings was arranged in this manner—

The Chancellor, at the upper end from the Hall gate, under a ſtate canopy—the Judges—and Maſters in Chancery below them—Heralds, and attending Officers about them.

The Royal Box was on the right hand of the Chancellor—on his left, the box for the Princes.

Dukes, Marquiſſes, and Viſcounts, were below the latter—the Biſhops on the ſide with the former—the Earls and Barons ſat on ſix rows between them.

The

Serjeant at Arms, with a very audible voice, made the uſual proclamation; after which, in old blunt Engliſh, he ſummoned "Warren Haſtings, Eſq. to come forth in Court "to ſave THEE AND THY BAIL, otherwiſe "the recognizance of theu and thy bail will "be forfeited."

Mr. Haſtings immediately appeared at the Bar with his two ſureties, Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Sumner, and immediately dropped on his knees; when the Lord Chancellor ſignified that he might riſe. He ſeemed very infirm, and much indiſpoſed. He was dreſſed in a plain poppy-coloured ſuit of clothes.

After Mr. Haſtings appeared at the Bar, a Proclamation as follows was made:

"Whereas Charges of High Crimes and "Miſdemeanors have been exhibited by the "Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes in Parliament aſſembled, in the name of themſelves, and of all the Commons of Great "Britain, againſt Warren Haſtings, Eſq. "All perſons concerned are to take notice, "that he now ſtands on his trial, and they "may come forth in order to make good the "ſaid charges."

Proclamation being made, the Lord Chancellor roſe, and addreſſed the priſoner as follows:—

"Warren Haſtings,

"You are called upon, after every expe-"dient allowance, for your defence. You "have had bail: you have Counſel. Much "time alſo has been granted you—becoming "well the circumſtances of your caſe.

"For the matter in the Charges is moſt "momentous, and the dates are remote, "ſince the occurrences in thoſe charges al-"ledged againſt you are ſaid to have been "committed.

"Theſe advantages you muſt underſtand, "while you feel.—You are to deem them "not an indulgence of this Houſe—but the "fair claim of right—a conceſſion of nothing, "but what you have in common with all "around you—what every Britiſh ſubject "may aſk, and every Britiſh tribunal muſt "allow.

"Conduct your Defence, therefore, in a "manner that may befit your ſtation, and the "magnitude of the charges againſt you.—"Eſtimate rightly the high character of thoſe "you have to anſwer—the Commons of Great "Britain!—who, at once, perhaps, attach "likelihood to doubt—and enforce authori-"ty, certainly, on accuſation."

To which Mr. Haſtings made almoſt verbatim the following anſwer:

"My Lords,

"I am come to this high tribunal equally "impreſſed with a confidence in my own in-"tegrity, and in the juſtice of the Court be-"fore which I ſtand."

This ceremony being over, the reading Clerk began to read the firſt charge, and with the Clerk Aſſiſtant, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, and another gentleman who attended as an additional Clerk, their Lordſhips got through the reading of ſeven charges and ſeven anſwers.

The Marquis of Stafford, when it was impoſſible for the Clerk to ſee any longer, moved to adjourn to the Chamber of Parliament; when, upon motion, the further conſideration of the above trial was put off until ten o'clock next morning.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

The names of the Houſe being called over by Garter King at Arms and his Aſſiſtant, the proceſſion went in the ſame order as the preceding day, and being ſeated in the Court, the ſame formalities took place as at the opening of the buſineſs; after which Mr. Haſtings was called to the bar with his bail, Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Sumner.

The remaining twelve charges and the anſwers were then read by the Clerks attending. It was near five o'clock before the reading was finiſhed, and the concluſion of Mr. Haſtings' defence evidently made a deep impreſſion upon the audience.—The Lords immediately returned to their Houſe, and adjourned *.

The Priſoner, near the door, fronted the Chancellor—His Counſel on his right hand—the Evidence between the Counſel for the Proſecution, on his left.

Committee of the Houſe of Commons behind their Counſel—the Short-hand Writer—Black Rod, &c. on the other ſide.

The Houſe of Commons—Foreign Miniſters—and Duke of Newcaſtle, who ſtill retains a gallery, though it is not eaſy to tell why—filled the left ſide of entrance.—On the right hand were Peereſſes—Board of Works, and Lord Saliſbury.

The ſeats for Peers tickets adjoined the Court of Chancery and the King's Bench.

The oppoſite end of the Hall, had on one ſide ſix more rows for Peereſſes—on the other, the remainder of the Houſe of Commons—The Lord High Chamberlain's box was between them.

* The attendance of the Houſe of Commons was this day very thin—the number of Members,

THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

The Court being ſeated*, and after the uſual proclamation Mr. Haſtings appearing at the bar, the Lord Chancellor demanded who appeared in behalf of the Commons to ſubſtantiate the Charges †.

Mr. Burke immediately roſe, and made his obedience to the Court; and every eye was at this moment rivetted upon him. "He ſtood forth, he ſaid, at the command of the Commons of Great Britain, as the accuſer of Warren Haſtings."

Mr. Burke then ſtopped for above a minute, at the end of which he returned, and continued his ſpeech for two hours and a half. It was grave and temperate; but was forcible and affecting. Every expreſſion and ſentiment was appropriate; and though in the progreſs he led the ignorant to the moſt familiar acquaintance with the origin of the crimes and the evils of India, he aſtoniſhed the moſt knowing with the new aſpect which he gave to the whole, after it had been ſo long agitated and ſo thoroughly diſcuſſed.

He apoſtrophized the tribunal before which he ſtood—congratulated his country on poſſeſſing ſo powerful an inſtrument of juſtice, and ſo authoritative a corrector of abuſe, and hoped that no corruptions would ever taint, and no ſocieties of ſpecial pleading and Old Bailey prevarication be able to undermine it.

He ſtated, that the ſubject matter of the preſent Impeachment had been in a courſe of inveſtigation and enquiry for nearly fourteen years before the Commons of England; that the reſult was, their having found ample reaſon to conclude, that Mr. Haſtings ought, in juſtice to the millions who had lived under his government in Aſia, and in juſtice to the national character, which he appeared to have diſgraced by his conduct in the exalted ſtation of Governor General of India, to be put upon his trial. He then went into a general view of the hiſtory of Hindoſtan, and of its particular hiſtory as affected by Engliſh enterprize and Engliſh rapine. He enumerated and deſcribed the various ranks of Engliſh ſociety in India, and carried them through their ſeveral gradations of writer, factor, junior merchant, and ſenior merchant, up to the ſtate officers in the ſervice. He paſſed from this to the Indian character, and drew the picture of a Banyan in the moſt forcible and glowing colours. He next went into a ſhort but admirably drawn hiſtory of the people, religion, manners, and revolutions of the Gentoo tribes—their diviſion into caſts—their local religion and prejudices—the irruption and change made by the Mahometan—the revolution accompliſhed by the Tartar Tamerlane, and the ſlow but more portentous conſequences of the Engliſh inroad. In the courſe of his ſpeech he worked up the paſſions of the Court in ſo powerful a manner, when he deſcribed the ſufferings of the native Hindoos under the government of Mr. Haſtings, that the Court repeatedly called out HEAR! HEAR! At half after two he concluded his exordium, and brought down the ſubject to the year 1756; at which æra, he ſaid, if their Lordſhips would give him leave, he would begin to trace the conduct of Mr. Haſtings; but being then much fatigued, he prayed permiſſion to proceed the

bers, for a few minutes near the cloſe, was 40—through the greater part of the day, there were not 20 preſent.—The audience, too, was comparatively thin.

There were preſent near 80 Temporal Peers—and 15 Biſhops, including York and Canterbury.

* There were preſent, Barons 54—Biſhops 17—Earls, Marquiſſes, and Viſcounts 68—Dukes 12—Judges 9—Princes of the Blood 4—in all 164.

† The following are the Titles of the Charges againſt Mr. Haſtings:—1. The Rohilla War—2. Treaties with the Mogul—3. Part I. Rights of the Rajah of Benares—3. Part II. Deſigns of Mr. Haſtings to ruin the Rajah of Benares—3. Part III. Expulſion of the Rajah of Benares.—3. Part IV. Second Revolution in Benares.—3. Part V. Third Revolution in Benares.—4. Princeſſes of Oude.—5. Revelations in Farruckabad.—6. Deſtruction of the Rajah of Chalone.—7. Contracts and Salaries.—8. Money corruptly and illegally taken.—9. Reſignation and unjuſtifiable Retention of the Government.—10. Surgeon-General's Contract.—11. Foobundy Contract.—12. Opium Contract.—13. Criminal Appointments of R. J. Sullivan.—14. Treachery to the Ranah of Cohud.—15. Part I. Revenues.—15. Part II. Revenues.—16. Miſdemeanours in Oude.—17. Mahomed Reza Khan.—18. The Mogul delivered up to the Mahratta.—19. Libel on the Court of Directors.—20. Mahratta War and Peace.—21. Correſpondence.—22. Rights of Fyzoola Khan, &c. before the Treaty of Lang-Dang, under the Treaty, and guarantee of the Treaty. Thanks to the Board of Fyzoola Khan. Demand of five thouſand Horſe. Treaty of Chunar. Conſequences of the Treaty of Chunar. Pecuniary Commutation of the ſtipulated Aid. Full Vindication of Fyzoola Khan, by Major Palmer and Mr. Haſtings.

next

next day, which was granted, and the Houſe adjourned.

FOURTH DAY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

The Court being opened with the uſual ſolemnities *, and Mr. Haſtings called to the bar,

Mr. Burke reſumed his introductory addreſs to the Court. He commenced by obſerving, that in his ſpeech of the preceding day, he had thought it neceſſary, for the preciſion of their future judgment, to deſcribe at large the ſituation and manners of the people of India, though that deſcription did not tend directly to the crimination of Mr. Haſtings. Though he had ſpoken of the tyranny of their Subahs, Mr. Haſtings was no farther culpable, in that reſpect, than in having followed their ſteps with a SERVILE FIDELITY:—he had mentioned the weakneſs of ſome particular inſtitutions; but there Mr. Haſtings was only to blame, where he had abuſed that weakneſs in the purſuance of intereſted purpoſes. This general ſtatement, however, was neceſſary to the underſtanding of the ſpecific facts; which, with their ſubſtantiation by evidence, ſhould, in due time, be ſubmitted to the Court.

The æra, Mr. Burke obſerved, of Europeans firſt landing in Hindoſtan, was not leſs remarkable than it might have been glorious, if proper meaſures had been purſued; if the diſcoveries of a more enlightened part of the globe had been communicated to its innocent inhabitants; and if the reformed Chriſtianity of this iſland had been properly inculcated. But this unfortunately was not done. In the place of friendly communication, the traces of European acceſs were marked by treachery and rapine. Thoſe who firſt advanced, had undoubtedly to paſs over a vaſt river, with the depth of which they were wholly unacquainted; but by frequent practice, a bridge was laid, 'over which the lame might paſs, and the blind might grope their way.' The arts of plunder might have been ſuppoſed to have reached their height under the command of Lord Clive, but when that nobleman returned to Europe, it appeared that he left an abundant crop of ſucceſſors behind. All theſe too were inured to the practices of rapine, and encouraged to ſuch a degree by repeated ſucceſs, that there was not a captain of a band of ragged ſepoys who did not look to the depoſition of a Subah, and the plunder of a province.

Mr. Burke then proceeded to illuſtrate theſe general poſitions, by entering into a detailed account of the tranſactions in India, from 1760 to the year 1774, when Mr. Haſtings returned to India in the character of Preſident of the Supreme Council. He dwelt at large on the ſeveral revolutions which took place in that period, when, by the intervention of the Company's troops, the Sovereignty was transferred from Sujah Dowlah to Meer Jaffier, and again from Meer Jaffier to his ſon-in-law, Coſſim Ally Cawn. In the latter of theſe, Mr. Haſtings, who was then Reſident at the Durbar, had been employed. Treachery, he ſaid, was found neceſſary to effectuate the purpoſes of the Engliſh, and therefore the aſſiſtance of Warren Haſtings was eſſentially requiſite. He dwelt alſo, at length, on the oppreſſion of Mahomed Reza Cawn, the famine which ſucceeded, and the events in general which took place before the appointment of the Supreme Council. But through a detail ſo various and complicated it would be vain to follow him.

On ſpeaking of the appointment and character of Mr. Haſtings, the conduct of this gentleman, he ſaid, had been diſtinguiſhed for an adherence, not to the general principles which actuate mankind, but to a kind of OGOGRAPHICAL MORALITY—a ſet of principles ſuited only to a particular climate, ſo that what was peculation and tyranny in Europe, loſt both its offence and its name in India. The nature of things changed, in the opinion of Mr. Haſtings; and as the ſeamen have a cuſtom of dipping perſons croſſing the EQUINOCTIAL, ſo by that operation every one who went to INDIA was to be unBAPTIZED, and to loſe every idea of religion and morality which had been impreſſed on him in EUROPE. But this doctrine, he hoped, would now no longer be advanced. It was the duty of a Britiſh Governor to enforce Britiſh laws; to correct the opinions and practices of the people, not to conform his opinion to their practice; and their Lordſhips would therefore undoubtedly try Mr. Haſtings by the laws with which they were acquainted, not by laws which they did not know. But Mr. Haſtings had pleaded the local cuſtoms of Hindoſtan, as requiring the

* There were preſent, Barons 54—Biſhops 17—Viſcounts, Earls, and Marquiſſes, 68—Dukes 14—Judges 9—the Lord Chancellor, the Royal Dukes, with the Prince of Wales, cloſed the proceſſion—Total 173; being a greater number than appeared on any of the former days.

coercion

coercion of arbitrary power *. He claimed ARBITRARY POWER. From whom, in the name of all that was ſtrange, could he derive, or how had he the audacity to claim, ſuch a power? He could not have derived it from the Eaſt India Company, for they had none to confer. He could not have received it from his Sovereign, for the Sovereign had it not to beſtow. It could not have been given by either Houſe of Parliament—for it was unknown to the Britiſh Conſtitution!

Yet Mr. Haſtings acting under the aſſumption of this authority, had avowed his rejection of Britiſh Acts of Parliament, had gloried in the ſucceſs which he pretended to derive from their violation, and had on every occaſion attempted to juſtify the exerciſe of arbitrary power in its greateſt extent.

[Mr. Burke being greatly exhauſted, Mr. Adam read a letter to this effect from Mr. Haſtings to the Court of Directors.]

Having thus avowedly acted in oppoſition to the laws of Great Britain, he fled, but in vain, for ſhelter to other laws and other uſages. Would he appeal to the Mahomedan law for his juſtification? In the whole Koran there was not a ſingle text which could juſtify the powers he had aſſumed. Would he appeal to the Gentoo Code? There the effort would alſo be vain; a ſyſtem of ſtricter juſtice, or more pure morality, there did not exiſt. It was therefore equal whether he fled for ſhelter to a Britiſh Court of Juſtice or a Gentoo Pagoda; he in either inſtance ſtood convicted as a daring violator of the laws. If he appealed, indeed, to the practices of the country, it would be granted, that other peculators and other tyrants had exiſted before Warren Haſtings; but that was by no means a juſtification of his conduct: on the contrary, as they did not pretend to act according to the laws, ſo they were puniſhed by their ſuperiors for acting in oppoſition to the laws. Mr. Burke here recited ſome inſtances where ſimilar offences had been puniſhed in Officers of finance by the Sovereigns of the diſtrict, as being contrary to the laws of Hindoſtan.

He concluded a ſpeech of three hours and ten minutes, by an apology to the Court for the time he had occupied. If he had been diffuſe, he hoped their Lordſhips would attribute it ſolely to an anxious wiſh that juſtice ſhould take place in a cauſe, the moſt complicated and momentous, perhaps, that ever was ſubmitted to any Court. He ſhould now proceed, he ſaid, to ſubſtantiate the ſeveral charges, beginning with that corrupt rapacity from which the delinquency had ſprung, and proceeding from thence to the other branches of guilt, which would appear to have been produced from that ruling principle, both in the internal government of Bengal, and in the other provinces, which he had ſo ſignificantly called his EXTERNAL RESOURCES.

Mr. Burke appeared to be greatly exhauſted by the delivery of this ſpeech.

The Court adjourned to Monday.

FIFTH DAY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

The Lords having taken their ſeats, Mr. Burke reſumed his ſpeech.

He ſaid, that the government of Mr. Haſtings was founded in bribery and corruption; that his adminiſtration was one continued ſcene of peculation. Nunducomar, a man of high rank, had become the accuſer of Mr. Haſtings; but he was ſoon taken off by a proſecution for felony. But Nunducomar was not the only accuſer; if every thing that man had ſaid of Mr. Haſtings had been ſcandalouſly falſe, ſtill it appeared upon the oath of one of the moſt illuſtrious Ladies, or Princeſſes in Bengal, that Mr. Haſtings had received from her, or her agents, a bribe of 40,000l. ſterling. This oath, and this charge of peculation, were upon record in the archives of the Eaſt-India Company; but no trace could be found of any anſwer made by Mr. Haſtings to a charge ſo injurious to his character.

* When Mr. Burke's argument led him forth againſt arbitrary power, he called together all the forces of Truth and Equity—not only the Genius of England, but of all Aſia, clamorous on his ſide—The Koran—the Inſtitutes of Timur—the Gentoo Code—all, at every idea of tyrannical uſurpation, as ſtrong and ſtedfaſt as our Statutes at Large.—In ſhort, ſaid he, "Talk to me any where of Power, and I'll tell you of Protection! Mention a "Magiſtrate, and the idea follows of Property! Shew me any Government, and you are "to ſee the propoſed intereſt of thoſe governed!—Power conſtituted otherwiſe is a mon-"ſter—that is impoſſible!—in every ſyſtem, where there is any notion of the juſtice of "God, or the Good of Mankind!

"To act or think otherwiſe is blaſphemy to religion, no leſs than uproar in local order! "For "Every good and perfect gift is of God;"—and what good gift of God to Man can "be more perfect, than the innate idea of juſtice and Mercy—the Law written in our "Hearts—the PRIMUM VIVENS, the ULTIMUM MORIENS, of every being that has the "leaſt of reaſon!"

There

There was alſo evidence, he obſerved, of a bribe of 40,000l. more, received for a judgment pronounced by Mr. Haſtings, in a cauſe wherein the half-brother of a deceaſed Rajah, and an adopted ſon of the ſame Rajah, were concerned; they both claimed the inheritance of the deceaſed, which was of immenſe value; for he had died poſſeſſed of a tract of land equal in extent to all the northern counties of England, Yorkſhire included.

The ſyſtem of peculation purſued by Mr. Haſtings had met with many checks, from the integrity of Gen. Clavering, Col. Menſon, and Mr. Francis; but it had extended ſo far, that it could not be concealed from thoſe who felt for the honour of the Britiſh name and for humanity. Mr. Haſtings knew this, and having reaſon to apprehend that the enquiry inſtituted by Parliament into delinquencies on the coaſt of Coromandel, would at laſt reach Bengal, he ſuddenly had recourſe to an expedient for ſcreening himſelf from the reſentment of his conſtituents, by making them gainers by his peculation. Finding himſelf on the eve of deteƈtion, he paid into the Company's treaſury a vaſt ſum of money which he had received contrary to law; but then he ſaid he did not receive it for his own uſe, but for that of the Company. However, there was in this inſtance a circumſtance that ſeemed to contradiƈt his aſſertion, "That he had received the money for the uſe of the Company:" it was this;—When he paid the money into the treaſury at Calcutta, he took bonds for it; ſo that, in faƈt, the Company, to whom this money was ſaid to belong, was made debtor to Mr. Haſtings for the full amount of it. On his being queſtioned at home by the Court of Directors, and aſked why he had taken bonds for money not his own, his anſwer was, "That he did not know; he could not tell at that diſtance of time (leſs than three years); it might be to prevent the curious at Calcutta from being acquainted with the proceedings of the ſtate; that he ought not to be preſſed now for an account of motives which he no longer remembered, and of which he could not give any account now, as his papers were in India."

Peculation ſlept for ſome time, whilſt Mr. Haſtings had a majority of the Council againſt him. But Gen. Clavering and Col. Monſon having been removed by death, and Mr. Francis, harraſſed and tired of his ſituation, having reſigned, the Council then conſiſted of only Mr. Haſtings and Mr. Wheler; and the former having a caſting voice, had in his own perſon a majority in the Council; or, in other words, the whole Government of India was veſted in himſelf alone.—Then it was that he reſolved to open anew the channels of peculation. Six provincial Councils had been eſtabliſhed for the collection and management of the public revenue; but theſe Councils he aboliſhed, and in their room eſtabliſhed one ſingle Council, under whoſe management was placed the adminiſtration of the whole revenue of the kingdoms of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa. This new Council he compoſed entirely of his own creatures and favourites; but as it was neceſſary they ſhould have for their Secretary ſome native, acquainted with the laws and cuſtoms of the country, he appointed one who was entirely devoted to him.—This was the famous, or rather infamous Congo Burwant Sing. Of this man there were not two opinions; all the friends as well as the enemies of Mr. Haſtings agreeing, that he was the moſt atrocious villain that India ever produced. The Members of the new Council ſoon felt that they were cyphers, and mere tools to this deteſtable inſtrument of corruption. This they themſelves expreſſed in a letter, which Mr. Burke read, in which they ſaid that he dived into the ſecrets of families, availed himſelf of them, and had it in his power to lay the whole country under contribution. Such was the confidential agent of Mr. Haſtings. Before that Gentleman had appointed him Secretary to the new Council, he knew the public opinion of the man; and yet he wrote to the Court of Directors, that this Congo Sing was generally ſpoken ill of, but that he knew no harm of him: He knew, however, that he was a man of great abilities, and therefore he employed him.

Next in infamy to Congo Burwant Sing, and ſecond only to him in villainy, was Devi Sing; one of the moſt ſhocking monſters that ever ſtained the page of hiſtory.—This villain, driven on account of his infamous adminiſtration from one important ſtation which he held, was able to obtain, through his partner in iniquity, Congo Burwant Sing, a moſt lucrative ſituation under the Company: he was admitted at a time when he was a bankrupt, and owed 210,000l. to farm the revenue of a very large diſtriƈt. One part of his inſtruƈtions was, that he ſhould not raiſe the rents, or impoſe new taxes upon the inhabitants; but ſuch inſtruƈtions did not weigh much with a man, who knew that if he broke through them, he was ſure of impunity, through the powerful influence of Congo Burwant Sing.

He therefore reſolved by plunder and rapine of every ſort, to make the moſt of his bargain. He immediately raiſed the rents, contrary to his inſtruƈtions:—he threw the people of quality, as well as others, into priſon, and there made them give him bonds to what amount he pleaſed, as the purchaſe of their

their liberty.—Thefe bonds he afterwards put in force.—Firft, he put their demefne lands up to auction, and they were knocked down at *one* year's purchafe, though the ufual price of land in that country was ten. The real purchafer was himfelf.—Next he fold the lands they held by leafe; next the lands given by the then owners, or their anceftors, for the pious and humane purpofes of providing for the fick and infirm; laftly, he fold even the very ground deftined for the burial of the owners; and this was to them, from the nature of their education and religion, the moft heart-rending of all their loffes.—This, however, was not all.—He made ufe of a fpecies of *pillory*, which in India is more dreadful than death, becaufe it drives people from their *caft*. Thofe who have been difgraced by this pillory, no matter whether with or without juft caufe, are, as it were, excommunicated; they are difowned by their own tribe, nay, by their own neareft relations, and are driven into the fociety of the outcafts of all fociety. This pillory is a *bullock*, with a drum on each fide, and the perfon who is once feated on it, is ever after difgraced and degraded, he and all his pofterity. Devi Sing had this tremendous bullock walking through the villages; at his approach the inhabitants all fled: and fo general was their defertion of their habitations, that an Englifhman travelled 15 miles without feeing a fire, or a light in any houfe.

The poor myots, or hufbandmen, were treated in a manner that would never gain belief, if it was not attefted by the records of the Company; and Mr. Burke thought it neceffary to apologize to their Lordfhips for the horrid relation, with which he would be obliged to harrow up their feelings: the worthy Commiffioner Patterfon, who had authenticated the particulars of this relation, had wifhed that for the credit of human nature, he might have drawn a veil over them; but as he had been fent to enquire into them, he muft, in difcharge of his duty, ftate thofe particulars, however fhocking they were to his feelings. The cattle and corn of the hufbandmen were fold for lefs than a quarter of their value, and their huts reduced to afhes! the unfortunate owners were obliged to borrow from ufurers, that they might difcharge their bonds, which had unjuftly and illegally been extorted from them while they were in confinement; and fuch was the determination of the infernal fiend, Devi Sing, to have thofe bonds difcharged, that the wretched hufbandmen were obliged to borrow money, not at 20, or 30, or 40, or 50, but at SIX HUNDRED per cent. to fatisfy him! Thofe who could not raife the money, were moft cruelly tortured: cords were drawn tight round their fingers, till the flefh of the four on each hand was actually incorporated, and become one folid mafs: the fingers were then feparated again by wedges of iron and wood driven in between them.——Others were tied two and two by the feet, and thrown acrofs a wooden bar, upon which they hung, with their feet uppermoft; they were then beat on the foles of the feet, till their toe-nails dropped off.

They were afterwards beat about the head till the blood guſhed out at the mouth, nofe, and ears; they were alfo flogged upon the naked body with bamboo canes, and prickly buſhes, and, above all, with fome poifonous weeds, which were of a moft caufhic nature, and burnt at every touch.—The cruelty of the monfter who had ordered all this, had contrived how to tear the mind as well as the body; he frequently had a father and fon tied naked to one another by the feet and arms, and then flogged till the fkin was torn from the flefh; and he had the deviliſh fatisfaction to know that every blow muſt hurt; for if one efcaped the fon, his fenfibility was wounded by the knowledge he had that the blow had fallen upon his father: the fame torture was felt by the father, when he knew that every blow that miſſed him had fallen upon his fon.

The treatment of the females could not be deſcribed:—dragged forth from the inmoft receſſes of their houſes, which the religion of the country had made fo many ſanctuaries, they were expoſed naked to public view; the virgins were carried to the Court of Juſtice, where they might naturally have looked for protection; but now they looked for it in vain; for in the face of the Miniſters of Juſtice, in the face of the ſpectators, in the face of the ſun, thoſe tender and modeſt virgins were brutally violated. The only difference between their treatment and that of their mothers was, that the former were diſhonoured in the face of day, the latter in the gloomy receſſes of their dungeons. Other females had the nipples of their breaſts put in a cleft bamboo, and torn off. What modeſty in all nations moſt carefully conceals, this monſter revealed to view, and conſumed by ſlow fires; nay ſome of the monſtrous tools of this monſter Devi Sing had, horrid to tell! carried their unnatural brutality ſo far as to drink in the ſource of generation and life *.

Here Mr. Burke dropped his head upon

* In this part of his ſpeech Mr. Burke's deſcriptions were more vivid—more harrowing—and more horrific—than human utterance on either fact or fancy, perhaps, ever formed before.

his hands a few minutes; but having recovered himſelf, ſaid, that the fathers and huſbands of the hapleſs females were the moſt harmleſs and induſtrious ſet of men. Content with ſcarcely ſufficient for the ſuppert of nature, they gave almoſt the whole produce of their labour to the Eaſt-India Company: thoſe hands which had been broken by perſons under the Company's authority, produced to all England the comforts of their morning and evening tea; for it was with the rent produced by their induſtry, that the inveſtments were made for the trade to China, where the tea which we uſe was bought.

He then called upon their Lordſhips to prevent the effects of the Divine indignation upon the Britiſh empire, by bringing to juſtice the man who could employ ſo infernal an agent. Thoſe wretched huſbandmen would, with thoſe ſhattered hands lifted up to Heaven, call down its vengeance upon their undoers: he conjured their Lordſhips to avert that vengeance, by puniſhing them who had ſo groſsly abuſed the power given them by this country.

Mr. Burke was here taken ill; but he ſoon recovered, and was proceeding, when he was ſeized with a cramp in his ſtomach, and was diſabled from going on. He was ſoon relieved from his pain, but was too exhauſted to be able to proceed.

Lord Derby, on a nod from the Chancellor and the Prince of Wales, went to Mr. Burke; who, yielding to his Lordſhip and other friends, agreed to defer the reſt of his ſpeech till next day.

SIXTH DAY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

After the uſual ceremonies, Mr. Burke roſe and proceeded upon the remaining part of the charges. At the concluſion, he made a moſt ſolemn appeal to the honour, the dignity, the juſtice, and the humanity of the Court, to enter impartially into the great cauſe which was before them, and to determine accordingly *.

Mr. Fox roſe, and ſtated to their Lordſhips, that he was directed by the Committee to ſubmit to their Lordſhips, that it was their

fore. The agitation of moſt people was very apparent—and Mrs. Sheridan was ſo overpowered, that ſhe fainted.

On the ſubject of the Miniſters of theſe infernal enormities, he broke out with the fineſt animation!

"My Lords," exclaimed Mr. Burke, "let me for a moment quit my delegated character, and ſpeak entirely from my perſonal feelings and conviction. I am known to have had "much experience of men and manners—in active life, and amidſt occupations the moſt va- "rious!—From that experience, I now proteſt—I *never* knew a man who was *bad*, fit for "ſervice that was *good*! There is always ſome diſqualifying ingredient mixing and ſpoiling the "compound! The man ſeems *paralytic* on that ſide! His muſcles there have loſt their very "tone, and character!—They cannot move! In ſhort, the accompliſhment of any thing good, "is a phyſical impoſſibility for ſuch a man. There is decrepitude as well as diſtortion—he "COULD NOT if he would, is not more certain, than he WOULD NOT, if he could!"

Shocking as are the facts which Mr. Burke related, and which he ſays he finds recorded in the account taken by Mr. Patterſon, who was appointed Commiſſioner to enquire into the circumſtances of this dreadful buſineſs, and of a rebellion which took place in conſequence, Mr. Burke ſays, of the abovementioned cruelties; our readers muſt ſee that Mr. Haſtings cannot be reſponſible for them, unleſs it ſhall be proved that he was privy to, and countenanced the barbarities.

* "I charge (cried he) Warren Haſtings, in the name of the Commons of England, "here aſſembled, with High Crimes and Miſdemeanors!—I charge him with Fraud, Abuſe, "Treachery, and Robbery!—I charge him with Cruelties unheard-of, and Devaſtations "almoſt without a name!—I charge him with having ſcarcely left in India—what will "prove Satisfaction for his guilt!"

"And now, (added he, in language which faintly hearing, we almoſt tremble to convey) "and now, (added he) I addreſs myſelf to this Aſſembly, with the moſt perfect reliance on "the Juſtice of this High Court. Amongſt you, I ſee a venerable and Religious Band, "whoſe province and whoſe duty it is—to venerate that Government which is eſtabliſhed "in piety and mercy. To them, what muſt have been the principles of Mr. Haſtings?

"Amongſt you, I ſee the Judges of England, the Deliverers of Law founded on equal "Juſtice. To them, what muſt have been the Uſurpations, the Tyranny, the Extortions of "Warren Haſtings?

"Amongſt you, I deſcry an illuſtrious and virtuous train of Nobles—whoſe Forefathers "have fought and died for the Conſtitution! men who do even leſs honour to their Children,

intention to proceed article by article, to adduce evidence to ſubſtantiate each charge, then to hear the priſoner's evidence and defence, and afterwards to be at liberty to reply.

The Lord Chancellor called upon Mr. Law, ſenior Counſel for Mr. Haſtings, to know whether this mode would be agreeable. Mr. Law anſwered—No; upon which his Lordſhip obſerved to the Committee, that as it was his wiſh that ſubſtantial juſtice might take place, he ſhould be glad to know the reaſons which induced the Right Hon. Manager, and the Committee, to call upon the Court to adopt that mode.

Mr. Fox roſe, and ſtated to their Lordſhips, that the mode propoſed in ſuch a complicated caſe was adopted to avoid obſcurity—to place the various queſtions in ſuch a clear point of view, that their Lordſhips might with the greater eaſe determine *ſeriatim* upon the reſpective merits of each article of impeachment.

Mr. Anſtruther ſpoke to the ſame effect.

Earl Stanhope deſired to know whether the ſame charges were meant to be brought forward in various ſhapes, and whether the ſame evidence was intended to be adduced in ſupport of them?

Mr. Fox replied, that he had ſeen too much of this proſecution, not to know, that all the charges were made upon different grounds diſtinct in their nature and qualities, and requiring a different ſyſtem of evidence to ſupport them; although it might ſo happen in the progreſs of the buſineſs that the ſame evidences might be neceſſary to ſubſtantiate other charges. On his part, and on the part of the Committee and the Houſe, he had no heſitation to declare that they meant to avail themſelves of no ſubterfuge; they meant to bring the charges plainly, clearly, and completly home to the priſoner. There were ſeveral precedents of the kind, particularly the impeachment of the Earl of Macclesfield and the Earl of Stafford.

Earl Stanhope being ſatisfied with this explanation—the Lord Chancellor called upon Mr. Law for the reaſons on which he ſupported his objection.

Mr. Law entered into a moſt elaborate argument to prove that it would be inconſiſtent with the rules of juſtice to ſuffer the proſecution to proceed in the mode propoſed by Mr. Fox. He cited the caſe of Archbiſhop Laud, and was very urgent to prove that all the caſes in which impeachments had been determined article by article were by conſent of the party under proſecution. In the warmth of his zeal for Mr. Haſtings, he dropped a few words which reflected upon Mr. Burke, for the harſh and cruel manner in which he had opened the proſecution. It was ſimilar, he ſaid, to the proceedings againſt Sir Walter Raleigh. He was going on, when

Mr. Fox roſe and ſaid, he was commanded by the Committee, not to ſuffer ſuch groſs and indecent liberties to be taken in a caſe where the Commons of England were the proſecutors.

Mr. Law ſaid a few words, and ſat down.

Mr. Plomer followed him; and Mr. Dallas, in a very long and excellent ſpeech, endeavoured to draw the analogy between the practice of the common law in the Courts below, and that mode which ought to prevail in the preſent inſtance. He combated the precedents which were drawn from the trials of the Earl of Macclesfield and Lord Stafford, and aſſerted, that to try each charge, and determine upon it, would, as a neceſſary conſequence, lead to delay, confuſion, and perplexity.

Mr. Fox replied to the three Counſel in a ſpeech that took him an hour and a half, in the courſe of which he attempted to confute every argument which they had urged, and to ſhew, that neither the proſecutors could obtain juſtice, the priſoner have a fair hearing, or the Court diſcharge the duty which they owed to their country and to mankind, unleſs the charges were ſeparated, and the determination of the Houſe obtained upon each of them.

Mr. Fox having finiſhed, the Lords immediately withdrew to their Houſe, and adjourned the Court to Friday *.

[*To be continued.*]

" than thoſe Children do to them—who are here aſſembled to guard that Conſtitution which " they have received. From them, what muſt the Violator of all Forms and Conſtitutions " deſerve?

" With one voice they will encourage this Impeachment, which I here ſolemnly maintain.

" I Impeach, therefore, Warren Haſtings, in the name of our Holy Religion, which he has " diſgraced.—I Impeach him in the name of the Engliſh Conſtitution, which he has violated " and broken.—I Impeach him in the name of Indian Millions, whom he has ſacrificed to " Injuſtice.—I Impeach him in the name, and by the beſt rights of Human Nature, which he " has ſtabbed to the heart. And I conjure this High and Sacred Court to let not theſe pleadings " be heard in vain!"

* For the Lords determination (on a diviſion) on the Committee's propoſition, the reader is referred to page 115.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Copies of the letters received by the Council of Brabant, the 22d of January, from his Excellency Count de Trauttmansdorff.

FERDINAND, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

AS it is our determined will, that conformably to our former orders the declaration of the 17th of December be publiſhed within 24 hours, and as that term is on the point of expiring, we now repeat to you our commands to carry our former orders into execution; forbidding you, at the ſame time, under pain of diſobedience, to ſeparate or quit the Council, until you ſhall have taken the proper ſteps for iſſuing and publiſhing the ſaid declaration, and communicated to us ſuch your reſolution. We think it proper to inform you, that we have made known to the Deputies of the States our abſolute intentions, in terms which announce the immediate conſequences of the leaſt delay on this head.

In the mean time, Gentlemen, may God have you in his Holy keeping.

TRAUTTMANSDORFF.

Counterſigned, by Command of his Excellency,

Bruſſels, Jan. 22, 1788. VANDEVELDT.

To the Council of Brabant.

Received by the Council a quarter before nine o'clock.

The above diſpatch was accompanied by the following, addreſſed to the Chancellor of Brabant, ——

MY LORD CHANCELLOR,

I SEND you a diſpatch for the Council, which I beg you will cauſe to be immediately read. By the contents you will perceive that I am *irrevocably* determined to enforce the execution of what I mentioned this morning, even though I ſhould come to thoſe *extremities* which I have had the good fortune hitherto to avoid; but the *exploſion* of which would be this day *infallible*, as well for the whole body, as for many individuals. It being his Majeſty's abſolute determination, which his dignity requires, that nothing upon which he has already ſignified his will, may be made the ſubject of doubt, or altered in conſequence of any repreſentation or remonſtrance, you will find in the ſaid diſpatch the moſt expreſs injunction to the Council (of which you are the head) not to ſeparate before the publication ſhall have been agreed to, and until their reſolution thereupon ſhall have been reported to me. I enjoin the Judge Fiſcal (or Chancellor of the Exchequer) to take notice of every thing that ſhall be done upon this head, and give me an account of it. I inform you at the ſame time, that I will not receive any more repreſentations or remonſtrances; and if any ſhould be ſent, the Council will expoſe itſelf to the mortifying humiliation of ſeeing them returned unopened. I yeſterday gave you 24 hours to determine; to-day I can give you only *four*; and if the publication is not made in two hours hence, I will compel the Council to it by FORCE, even though I ſhould be obliged to inveſt the Council-houſe with troops, and have recourſe to the dire expedient of CANNON and BAYONETS, which his Majeſty MOST EXPRESSLY preſcribes.

And what would avail the moſt complete reſiſtance of the Council, produced by that of the States? It could only throw a *difficulty* in the way of a publication, which it could not poſſibly prevent; and would amount to a renunciation of the conceſſions made in the Declaration of the 2d of September, which will certainly be revoked this morning, if the oppoſition is not withdrawn by two o'clock.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord Chancellor,
Your moſt humble ſervant,
TRAUTTMANSDORFF.

Received by the Chancellor the 22d of January, 1788, with the above diſpatch, at a quarter before nine o'clock.

Soon after the delivery of the above letter, the whole town of Bruſſels was alarmed, and ſeveral of the citizens, anxious for the event, repaired to the market-place; in conſequence of which, General D'Alton ordered an Enſign with a party to patrole the ſtreets. Some boys having thrown a few ſtones at the ſoldiers, the officer immediately formed, and ordered his men to fire, when five or ſix perſons were killed; after which, without waiting to re-load, the whole party, alarmed and panick-ſtruck, ran with the greateſt precipitancy back to the main body.

To this circumſtance the General alludes in the following letter:

Another letter to the Chancellor.

MY LORD CHANCELLOR,

THE obſtinacy of the Council is incredible; and the death of ſome wretches, of which it has been the cauſe, ought to make it a ſubject of repentance to the members all the days of their lives. I ſhall, however, ſoon find a remedy for it. In the mean time, it is neceſſary that you continue to ſit, till you receive a diſpatch from the States, which

will

will be ſoon delivered to you, that you may paſs the reſolution for the publication, and communicate it to me this night.

I have the honour, &c.
TRAUTTMANSDORFF.

Received in the Council a little after nine at night—The diſpatch from the States arrived at eleven at night.

To the Rector, Heads, Doctors, &c. of the Univerſity of Louvain.
FERDINAND, &c.

Venerable, dear, and well-beloved,

THE anſwer you returned to our diſpatch, the 29th of this month, is the leſs admiſſible, in as much as notwithſtanding our Declaration, ſo clearly and ſo formally communicated to you in our diſpatch of the 29th ult. you ſtill PRESUME to confound the ſtatutes and privileges of the Univerſity with the conſtitution of the country; and under the pretext of its pretended quality of an eſſential branch or integral part of the conſtitution of Brabant, which you aſſume the Univerſity to be, you ſtill perſiſt in oppoſing the ordinary courſe of law to the diſpoſitions of the Sovereign reſpecting the government of the Univerſity. And being determined that in the public acts and records, there ſhall not remain a trace of any ſuch appeal to the law, we herewith ſend you back your anſwer; and we repeat to you, for the LAST TIME, that his Majeſty will by no means admit a claim or pretenſion, as contrary to the nature and conſtitution of the Univerſity, as it is to the inconteſtible right conſtantly aſſerted and maintained by the Sovereigns of the Netherlands ever ſince the foundation of the Univerſity, of being the ſole and excluſive judges of every thing relating to that body, as its ſupreme moderators and adminiſtrators, and conſequently of being at full liberty to change, modify, and reform whatever in their juſtice and wiſdom they may think fit for the advancement of learning, to which all the rights, privileges, and franchiſes granted to the Univerſity, muſt neceſſarily be ſubordinate. And as, moreover, it is well known, that this manifeſt truth, acknowledged and admitted at all times by the Univerſity itſelf, has of late been called in queſtion only by ſome turbulent perſons, who finding their account in maintaining thoſe abuſes which the paternal ſolicitude of his Majeſty was about to reform in the Univerſity, have thought proper to avail themſelves of the diſſentions of the day, in order to procure to themſelves, under the pretext of the pretended right of the Univerſity to be conſidered as an integral branch of the conſtitution of Brabant, a ſupport againſt any reform whatever—and as it is for the intereſt of the Univerſity (whoſe very exiſtence depends upon it), and conſequently of the city of Louvain, whoſe proſperity is ſo intimately connected with it, that ſo pernicious a cabal ſhould be deſtroyed; we again command you all in general, and each of you in particular, to ſubmit and conform to your Sovereign's deciſion, announced to you in our diſpatch of the 29th of December laſt, confirmed by our diſpatch of the 19th inſt. and we enjoin you not to maintain, either by *word of mouth*, or in *writing*, the pretended right ſet up by the Univerſity, which his Majeſty has fully and irrevocably cancelled and annulled: Whoever ſhall DARE in the ſmalleſt degree to infringe this injunction, ſhall be proſecuted as REFRACTORY and DISOBEDIENT to the Emperor's orders.—We give you notice at the ſame time, that we will receive no more repreſentations, deputations, or proteſts whatſoever on this ſubject; and that if you preſume to ſend any, we ſhall look upon them as formal acts of diſobedience, and proceed upon them as ſuch according to the orders which we have received from his Majeſty.—We enjoin you, the Rector, to cauſe this our declaration to be read in full convocation of the Univerſity; to have it entered in its regiſter, as well as in the regiſters of the different faculties; and to certify to us the execution of our preſent orders within the ſpace of twenty-four hours.

May God, &c. &c.
TRAUTTMANSDORFF.

Bruſſels, Jan. 22, 1788.

*** The Council of Brabant reſembles, in ſome degree, as to its functions, a provincial parliament in France; it is diſtinct from the Legiſlature, and is the Supreme Court of Judicature of the country, enjoying ſome privileges and prerogatives of a ſuperior nature to any poſſeſſed by the Courts of Law in England.

Naples, Dec. 1. Two nights ago, a conſiderable part of the top of our tremendous Mount Veſuvius was fairly ſwallowed up in the mouth of the volcano; and to-day, to our aſtoniſhment as well as terror, we beheld immenſe quantities of ſmoke, blended with a pale-coloured electrical flame, iſſuing with an incredible reverberating violence, to the ſummit of the mount again. During the whole of this ſtupendous phenomenon, the ſky ſeemed to blaze with myriads of meteors; and long will it be before our apprehenſions can ſubſide about the effects in all probability to be expected from this uncommon eruption.

Paris, Dec. 10. The following is his Majeſty's anſwer to the remonſtrances of his Parliament of Paris: "I have attentively "examined the repreſentations of my Par-

"liament

" liament, and I have nothing farther to add " to the anſwer I have already ſent to the " Members. My Parliament ſhould not " ſolicit from my juſtice what ſolely depends " on my good will."

The Parliament of Rennes, (the capital of Britanny) have been ordered to Verſailles, in conſequence of their refuſal to regiſter an edict. But inſtead of complying with that order, they returned for anſwer theſe extraordinary words: *That they were buſied in executing juſtice, and could not wait upon his Majeſty; but they would ſend their Preſident, to know what were the King's wiſhes.*

Berlin, Dec. 22. His Serene Highneſs the Duke of Brunſwick arrived here yeſterday, and met with the moſt diſtinguiſhing reception from the King, who had previouſly ſent all the general and field officers of this garriſon, with the Prince of Pruſſia at their head, to wait the arrival of his Highneſs, and congratulate him publickly.

Bruſſels, Dec. 25. The Emperor has publiſhed an edict which he means ſhould operate through all his Belgic provinces, but as it has not paſſed the Council of Brabant it will not be allowed the force of law.—This edict prohibits, under the ſevereſt penalty, nothing leſs than impriſonment in the *Maiſon de Force* for eight years, and a fine of 1000 ecus, all libels, ſatires and defamatory writings, either in print or manuſcript. The authors, printers, copyiſts, and amanuenſes, are all involved; and what muſt ſtrike moſt diſcordant muſic to an Engliſh ear, even thoſe who have ſeen or heard a libel, or any ſatirical writing, are menaced with the ſame puniſhment, if they do not reveal it to the Government. It alſo requires, that whoever has any ſuch libels, or ſatirical writings in their poſſeſſion, ſhould deliver them up, or be fined and impriſoned. By this Imperial edict, even common converſation is in a manner prohibited, and the mind chained down, or at leaſt the tongue, to the ſlaviſh condition of ſaying only yes or no.

Naples, Jan. 1. On the 24th ult. in the evening, all on a ſudden, the ſuperior mouth of Mount Veſuvius emitted an immenſe column of black ſmoke in the form of a pine-tree, at the branches of which were ſeen enflamed ſtones, which were thrown to a great height, and ſometimes they appeared like ſheaves of fire, during which the noiſe in the earth, and the violent repeated ſhocks of earthquakes, cauſed the greateſt conſternation amongſt the inhabitants of the environs.

On the 26th the volcano having opened a mouth at the foot of the ſuperior mountain oppoſite Somma, the lava flowed out in abundance into the valley, where it has already formed a lake of fire one mile and a half in circumference.

Paris, Jan. 4. The following are the reſolutions regiſtered by Parliament this day.

After examining the King's anſwer of the 27th ult. the Court unanimouſly conſent to agree to the deliberations of the 18th of the ſame month, ſeeing that his Majeſty's intentions expreſſed in his anſwer of the 14th of May, 1777, are ſcarce ever fulfilled: on the contrary, the Court cannot help perceiving that *Lettres de Cachet* are frequently employed to ſatisfy particular views or private revenge. The Court cannot, and indeed ought not to recur to the King's goodneſs, in order to obtain the Duke of Orleans and Meſſrs. Freteau and Sabbatier's liberty.—Such a ſtep would be as derogatory from the eſſential principles of the conſtitution, and of public order, as it is from the generous ſentiments of that auguſt Prince, and the two worthy Magiſtrates.

The Court cannot help thinking that their apprehenſions, manifeſted in their arret of the 27th of laſt Auguſt, were too well founded; and that the French monarchy actually degenerates into deſpotiſm, ſince the Miniſtry abuſe his Majeſty's authority, by diſpoſing of individuals by *Lettres de Cachet.*

The ſame power that arbitrarily diſpoſes of the liberty of a Prince of the blood, and of two Magiſtrates, can certainly, with greater eaſe, attack that of all other citizens; and if the repeal of arbitrary orders is to depend on the goodneſs and pleaſure of the Monarch, ſuch a proceeding muſt give ſanction to the deed, and eſtabliſh that dangerous principle, the uſe of *Lettres de Cachet.* Such a principle, no doubt, would tend to ſubvert the moſt ſacred laws of the conſtitution. All his Majeſty's ſubjects, therefore, are intereſted in preventing the ſad effects of it; and the Court cannot, nor ever intend to make any difference between the Duke of Orleans and the two Magiſtrates cauſe, and that of any other citizen whatever. Parliament, therefore, will never ceaſe to demand the Prince's and the Magiſtrates liberty, or their impeachment; and thinking themſelves bound to employ the ſame zeal, and the ſame perſeverance, for the welfare of their fellow citizens, they will entreat his Majeſty to grant and enſure to every Frenchman that perſonal ſecurity, which is ſacredly promiſed by the laws, and due to them by the ſound principles of the conſtitution. The Court unanimouſly agree, therefore, to addreſs his Majeſty with reiterated repreſentations on his anſwer given to the preceding ones, and to preſent at the ſame time to the throne very humble and reſpectful remonſtrances on the ſubject

ſubject of *Letres de Cachet* relatively conſidered for every order of citizens.

Some ſeditious ſcraps of paper have been poſted up at the corners of ſome of the principal ſtreets of this capital, the purport of which might thus be rendered into Engliſh: *Kings are Chiefs, choſen by the people to protect the laws; their power, therefore, cannot extend beyond them; they are obliged to give exact account of the revenues of the ſtate, and the ſubject is not bound to contribute to the ſupplying of money employed in procuring expenſive pleaſures, or granting penſions to buffoons and ſtrollers.*

Vienna, Jan. 9. The marriage of the Archduke Francis with the Princeſs Elizabeth of Wurtemberg, was ſolemnized laſt Sunday evening in the chapel of the Imperial palace. The Elector of Cologn officiated on that occaſion in his archiepiſcopal capacity. The whole Imperial family afterwards ſupped together in public. A maſked ball was given on Monday, to which four thouſand people were invited. The different theatres of this capital have been opened for admiſſion gratis; and the magnificent feſtivals, which have continued every day ſince at Court, will be concluded this evening by a ball in the Emperor's apartments.

Hague, Jan 25. The 9th inſt. the banks in the juriſdiction of Woubrugge near the Lake gave way, and opened a breach of 228 feet in length, and 54 in depth. The water entered in the country with ſo much rapidity, that it was with the utmoſt difficulty the people could ſave their lives and their cattle; no perſon, however, was loſt. Many who had taken ſhelter from the inundation, by running to the tops of their granaries at the beginning, remained there till next day before they could be brought off by means of boats. The whole face of this fertile country is changed into a turbulent ſea, being covered with fourteen feet of water, whoſe violence not one houſe could reſiſt. The poor peaſants have loſt their all. The corn is entirely ſpoiled, and is ſeen floating with the hay, goods, and materials of the deſtroyed houſes. They are working night and day at the other banks to preſerve them, if poſſible, from damage.

A letter from Paris, dated Jan. 19, ſays, "An extraordinary paper has been printed and diſperſed at Paris, under the title of *Arretes des Preveaux*. The principal object of it is to impreſs the minds of the people with the moſt violent ideas of their rights and liberties, and to a revolt againſt the prerogative of the Crown: the following is nearly the words of one of the reſolutions, by which our readers may judge of the tendency of the reſt. "Reſolved, That we have known the LION of ENGLAND couched on his prey; but CLOSING HIS TALONS, the prey has roſe, and become the Lion in turn: What has happened in England may happen elſewhere!!"

Another letter, dated Jan. 21, ſays, "On the 17th inſt. Parliament was ſent for by his Majeſty to Verſailles, and received from him the following anſwer to their repreſentations of the 9th: "I have condeſcended, and condeſcend even now, to receive the repreſentations of my Parliament, and their petition in favour of the two magiſtrates I have puniſhed. I do not think proper to recall them. Beſides, the manner in which the ſaid repreſentations and petitions are indited is by no means ſuch as to deſerve my indulgence. Whenever, in ſome particular ſuits, ſubmitted to the deciſion of my Courts, as in 1777, orders ſhall be iſſued, in which I may be miſtaken, their informations leading to the knowledge of truth ſhall be welcome to me. The lawful liberty of my ſubjects is as dear to me as to themſelves; but I will not ſuffer that my Parliament ſhould attempt to oppoſe the exerciſe of a power *(Lettres de Cachet)* that the intereſt of families and the tranquility of the State often require; which magiſtrates themſelves do not ceaſe to ſolicit and implore, and of which I have the ſatisfaction of knowing I have made a more moderate uſe than any of my predeceſſors. The expreſſions contained in your *Arretes* (reſolutions) of the 4th inſt. are as indiſcreet as thoſe of the 27th of laſt Auguſt. I ſuppreſs, therefore, both theſe *Arretes*, as contrary to that reſpect and ſubmiſſion which my Parliament ſhould ſet an example of. I forbid them to continue ſuch reſolutions, or to form any new ones in future." Notwithſtanding the above orders, Parliament aſſembled the next day, and another *Arrete* has been the conſequence of their aſſembling. How this mighty diſpute will end I cannot pretend to prognoſticate."

The French King's edict concerning Proteſtants was regiſtered on the 29th ult. It conſiſts of thirty-ſeven articles; of which twenty-four reſpect the neceſſary detail of marriages, births, baptiſms, and burials; the others ſpecify, that proteſtants are to contribute to the clergy of the French church; that the police and municipal regulations are to be obeyed; that the eſtabliſhed officers of the French ſhall never be interrupted, and that the proteſtants ſhall be incapable of any act as an incorporated community.

Marriage, according to this edict, may be ſolemnized by deputation before the civil magiſtrate, as well as by the vicar. One of

two

two of the aſkings on the banns may be diſpenſed with. In the firſt inſtance, the different fees amount to ten livres ten ſous; in the ſecond they are four livres ten ſous; both including a certificate.

Letters from Sweden adviſe, that the cathedral of Abo, in Finland, was conſumed by an accidental fire on the 20th of December. This church was erected by Frotho, the ſecond Chriſtian Sovereign of that country, in 752. The organ was the work of the famous Guido Salviati, of Florence, and ſet up in 1554, which had a ſtop loud enough to be heard at a conſiderable diſtance from the church. But the greateſt loſs is the treaſure, or bank, where an immenſe ſum was kept for the occaſional relief of reduced or infirm perſons, natives or foreigners. The whole damage is eſtimated at ſix millions of rixdollars, at 4s. 6d. each.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

A Letter from Whitby, dated Dec. 28. ſays, "Before this comes to hand you will probably have heard of the diſaſter that has befallen us here. Henrietta-ſtreet, which has a cliff aſcending it all along on the eaſt ſide, and another cliff aſcending below it on the weſt ſide, has, by the great quantity of rain that has fallen, and the violence of the late ſtorm, been ſo ſhaken, ſhattered, and convulſed, that on Tueſday laſt ſeveral houſes fell, and the earth being greatly diſturbed and rent, while the cliff continued falling on each ſide, the whole north end of the ſtreet is now almoſt entirely reduced to a heap of rubbiſh; while the poor diſtreſſed inhabitants, running about they knew not whither, to ſeek for ſhelter and refuge, afford a very moving ſpectacle indeed, more than 100 families having been forced away, in this moſt inclement ſeaſon of the year, to look out for new habitations elſewhere. The Methodiſts' meeting-houſe has ſhared in this calamity, and will, it is feared, never more be fit for divine ſervice. Some of the churchyard alſo, in that part next to the cliff, has given way and ſunk down, ſo that it is ſhattered and broken within ten yards of the church end; and it is to be feared ſuch another ſhock may deſtroy that venerable pile, which has ſtood there ever ſince the days of Lady Hilda, in the year 627. Happily mid all this confuſion and diſtraction not one life has yet been loſt; but it is feared the north end of this ſtreet will lye deſolate and uninhabited throughout all future ages.——A liberal ſubſcription hath been entered upon by the gentlemen of Whitby, for the relief of the diſtreſſed ſufferers."

In the hurricane which happened on the 2d of September laſt in the bay of Honduras, 13 veſſels, which were all that were then loading, were driven on ſhore and diſmaſted, and 11 of them, it is ſaid, were totally loſt; 20 of the bay craft were alſo loſt, and 100 men drowned in them. Every houſe in the country was blown down. The gale was followed by a dreadful inundation, which totally waſhed away what the ſtorm had not deſtroyed; and a vaſt number of people, of all deſcriptions, reſiding at the river Beleize Mouth, were drowned.

The fleet for Botany Bay departed for Rio Janeiro the 5th of September, all well, with a fair wind.

29. Wedneſday evening, a box done up in brown paper, containing five hundred new guineas from Meſſrs. Eſdaile and Co. bankers, in Lombard-ſtreet, to go by the Cambridge coach, from Meſſrs. Mortlock and Co. bankers, in Cambridge, was ſtolen from the warehouſe of the Green Dragon inn, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet. Coleman, a notorious thief, is in cuſtody on ſuſpicion of this robbery.

JANUARY 3.

The three following malefactors, viz. Richard Carrol, a blind man, for breaking open the houſe of John Short, in the pariſh of St. Botolph, Aldgate, and ſtealing a quantity of wearing apparel, &c. George Roberts, for aſſaulting Benjamin Morgan on the highway near Finchley, and robbing him of one guinea and ſome ſilver; and Thomas Kennedy, for ſtealing a quantity of ſilver buckles, plate, jewels, and other goods, to the amount of 100l. in the dwelling-houſe of Richard King, where he was ſhopman; were brought out of Newgate, and put into a cart, which drew them under a temporary gallows fixed in the middle of the Old Bailey oppoſite Newgate, when they were immediately tied up and hanged.

4. Among the ſeveral returns made to the houſe of commons in compliance with Mr. Gilbert's bill, was one from a poor Welch Curate, who delineating the diſtreſſes of his poor neighbours, adds, "but their diſtreſſes cannot be greater than my own; I have a wife who is far advanced in her pregnancy; I have around me nine poor children, for whom I never could procure ſhoe or ſtocking; it is with difficulty I can ſupply them with food. My income is 35l. per annum; and for this I do the duty of four pariſhes."

Friday night an expreſs arrived at the Admiralty, with an account that four of the Caſſan-

Caiſſons at Cherburgh were totally demoliſhed by a ſtrong ſouth-weſt wind, which, with a moſt heavy and tremendous ſea, tore up all the cones, and other marine preparations almoſt from the foundations; and all this, after the expence of near two millions of livres, has left the harbour as defenceleſs as it was in the memorable year of the attack by Lord Howe.

The following is an authentic account of a late affair of gallantry:

In the month of June laſt, Lord E. received an anonymous letter, ſtating ſome things to have happened in his family, of which he had not any idea at that time; but as he ſaw nothing in the conduct of the parties to juſtify the ſuppoſition, he looked upon it as the malice of ſome perſon willing to injure his lady. When he was down in Scotland, he received a ſecond anonymous letter, to the ſame effect; but which ſtated times and facts, which in reality had no foundation. This letter, however, had received a confirmation in his opinion, by ſome things which he had obſerved to paſs betwixt the parties who were the ſubject of it. He ſhewed it to her ladyſhip, who was too ingenuous to attempt a concealment of what ſhe was conſcious to herſelf had happened, though no poſſible proof exiſted but her own confeſſion. She departed from her huſband's houſe, but left ſufficient documents with a domeſtic, to eſtabliſh a divorce.

Lady Eglintoun was a daughter of Sir William Twiſden, and was married to the Earl of Eglintoun on the 9th of Auguſt 1783.

On Thurſday morning, between one and two o'clock, a terrible fire broke out at the corner of Bow-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, which conſumed four houſes, and greatly damaged three others.

7. The Medical Society of London met at their new houſe in Bolt court, Fleet-ſtreet. The meeting was opened by an Addreſs to the Society by Dr. Lettſom, on the Improvement of Medical Knowledge.

After which, the following gentlemen were elected fellows: viz. Mr. Andrew Gilleſpy, ſurgeon, Carey-ſtreet; and Mr. Geo. Hunt, apothecary, Brownlow-ſtreet.

Dr. John Purcell, Profeſſor of Anatomy in the Univerſity of Dublin; Dr. John Charles Fleury, Lecturer in Midwifery, in the Univerſity of Dublin; Dr. Charles Wade, Liſbon; Dr. Scott, Winchester; Dr. Alexander Halliday, Belfaſt, and others, were elected correſponding members. Several donations were received; and two Diſſertations for the Fothergillian Medal, to be adjudged in March, put in.

Letters on medical ſubjects were received from Dr. Percival, Mancheſter; Dr. Farr, Curry Revel; Dr. Biſſett, Knayton; Dr. Fowler, of Stafford; and ſeveral other correſponding members.

The following communications were read: A paper on the Hydrophobia, from an ancient Greek author; with a Latin tranſlation, and remarks, by Dr. Sims.

An Account of a Schirrhous Stomach, illuſtrated by an anatomical preparation of the ſame, with additional caſes and remarks, by Mr. Fearon, ſenior ſurgeon to the Surrey Diſpenſary.

An Account of Obſtinate Vomiting in Pregnancy ſucceſsfully treated. By Dr. Vaughan, of Leiceſter, C. M.

A Caſe of Extraordinary Affection in the Stomach, cured by Cicuta. By Mr. John Hooper, ſurgeon, of Reading, C. M.

11. So high was the public anxiety on the iſſue of the bruiſing match which was decided yeſterday, that neither the diſtance from town, nor the ſtate of the weather, could prevent a very large body of people from aſſembling at the ſcene of action in Odiham.—Several hundreds of people paid half a guinea a piece to gain admiſſion within the paddock where the ſtage was raiſed. The paddock was well defended againſt the multitude by Tring, Ryan, Dunn, and a number of the other of the ſtrongeſt men in England, who with clubs looked like ſo many giants; but what can reſiſt the ſhock of an Engliſh mob? The paddock was broken down, and the torrent ruſhed in.

The combatants mounted the ſtage exactly at one o'clock, and, after the uſual ſalutation, Mendoza inſtantly began the onſet with all the heat and impetuoſity of a man determined on victory.—He threw himſelf in with much activity, and diſplay'd much ſhewy enterpriſe while Humphreys retreated and avoided the blows.—The latter bore himſelf with great reſerve, and the Jew was accordingly the aſſailant in the firſt ſix or ſeven rounds. In theſe, Mendoza being more hazardous and more ſucceſsful than Humphreys, the bets which were two to one in favour of the latter before the battle, changed to ſix to four, ſeven to four, and at laſt two to one againſt him. Several blows of Mendoza had their effect. He cut Humphreys under the left eye, and of courſe endeavoured to follow up the wound, but in this he was diſappointed by the ſuperior addreſs of his opponent.

The ſtage, from the wetneſs of the day, was extremely ſlippery, and for ſome time neither of them could keep their feet ſo as to give firmneſs to their action. To remedy this, Humphreys threw off his ſhoes, and got a pair of worſted ſtockings, in which, with-

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out ſhoes, he continued the battle with improved footing.

After they had fought 18 or 19 minutes, Humphreys began to manifeſt his ſuperior ſkill, and the bets again changed in his favour. He planted a dreadful blow on the neck or near the jaw of the Jew, which ſickened, and almoſt diſabled him. He continued the battle, however, with much determination of ſpirit, until extravaſated blood and exhauſted breath made him ſo helpleſs, that he lay on the ſtage unable to riſe, and yielded the conteſt.

The battle laſted 29 minutes.

Humphreys was ſeconded by Johnſon, and Mendoza by Jacobs.

In conſequence of the above battle, it is ſaid that upwards of 20,000l. ſterling of betts will be transferr'd from the Jews to the Chriſtians—*rather to the* GENTILES.

12. The Seſſions at the Old Bailey ended, when nine convicts were brought up to receive judgment of death, viz. Thomas Tuck and Robert Watſon, for horſe-ſtealing; James Belbin and Robert Fawcett, for burglaries; Daniel Gunter, for being found at large before the term fixed for his tranſportation was expired; George Green and James Francis, for a robbery in Hyde Park; and John Burr and Thomas Collins, for other robberies.

13. Laſt Sunday morning, about three o'clock, a fire broke out at Gellyhir, the manſion-houſe of Gabriel Powell, Eſq. jun. near Swanſea; the houſe was all in flames before it was diſcovered, and they were ſo rapid, that nothing could be ſaved, the whole fabric being entirely burnt down by ſix o'clock. Mr. Powell was the firſt who eſcaped, in his ſhirt; and ſome of the ſervants were forced to jump out of the garret windows to ſave their lives. Mrs. Powell was at her mother's houſe, at Swanſea, confined by illneſs. The houſe had lately been enlarged and improved at a conſiderable expence: the loſs is computed at 3000l. and nothing inſured.

14. Yeſterday morning the five pirates condemned at the late Admiralty Seſſion, viz. Thomas Johnſon, John Roſs, and John Thompſon, alias Cattman, for piratically invading on the high ſeas, on the coaſt of Angola in Africa, the Purveyeuſe ſchooner, Jean Baptiſte Louis Burgeois, maſter, and ſtealing and ſailing away with the ſchooner and apparel, value 200l. the property of perſons unknown; Henry Parſons and George Steward, mariners on board the Eaſt India ſhip the Ranger, for piratically endeavouring to combine with others to make a revolt on board the ſaid ſhip, then on the high ſeas. Edmund Elliſton, Eſq; commander of the ſaid ſhip, being then on board; were hanged at Execution Dock *.

16. Sa-

* When theſe people were brought up to receive ſentence, Johnſon being aſked, Why ſentence ſhould not be pronounced againſt him? anſwered, He had nothing to aſſign on his own account, but ſolicited much for his fellow-ſufferers; who, he ſaid, had been drawn in by him. The following letter was addreſſed to a friend at Woolwich. It has ſome curious paſſages which make it not unworthy the public eye.

"*Dear Goldfinch*,

"I moſt certainly ſhould have wrote you previous to this period, but delayed with a view that I ſhould have before this time had it in my power to have waited on you in perſon. All hopes of that now being at an end, I have therefore embraced this opportunity to inform you of my unfortunate ſituation, which I ſuppoſe you are already made acquainted with by the public papers.

"I ſhall now mention a few particulars concerning our caſe, in order to inform you more fully. On the 12th of November we were tried at Juſtice Hall, on the charge of the French ſchooner, and William Pritchard being admitted evidence, we were indicted with taking a Daniſh ſloop, &c. However, the evidence given by the French Captain and mate being ſo very plain and poſitive as to my perſon, and to that of Roſs and Thompſon, being the people that boarded him, we were all three caſt upon the firſt charge, and without the evidence of Pritchard. Happy was I to find that two out of the five were not ſworn to by the Frenchmen, and of courſe were *turned up* at the bar. Pritchard likewiſe was diſcharged. Our trial laſted only two hours and ten minutes.—I had Garrow for my counſel, but all would not do. My friend, Mr. Corſe, paid him 18l. 18s. for his fee.

"I had a moſt excellent character given me in Court, but without effect; and as the French Captain ſwore to me, as being the firſt man that boarded him, and put the piſtol to his head, the Judge in courſe looked upon me as the ringleader of the affair. We have now been ſeven weeks yeſterday in the cells, and have been reported and left to die laſt Friday week, but yet no day is appointed for us to make our exit in. Very powerful intereſt was made for my life, and the French Captain went the next day after our trial, and begged my life on his knees to the French Ambaſſador, but all would not do. Die I muſt, owing to the African merchants having petitioned his Majeſty to make an example of me,

16. Saturday's Gazette contains his Majeſty's proclamation, that all apothecaries ſhall compound, diſtill, weigh, meaſure, make extracts, &c. from, and by, the *Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinenſis*, now ready to be publiſhed, according to the memorial of Sir George Baker, Bart. Preſident of the College, on pain of his royal diſpleaſure, and the ſeverities of the law.

19. Was lett, by the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Stamp Duties, the two following diſtricts of the horſe-tax: Kent and Suſſex, 11,060l. Mr. Cates.——Warwickſhire, Northamptonſhire, Rutlandſhire, and Oxfordſhire, 8,920l. Mr. Worley.

21. At a meeting of the Medical Society, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected fellows: viz. James Reid, M. D. and Samuel Gillam Mills, Eſq. of Greenwich, Member of the Corporation of Surgeons.

At the ſame time, Thomas Sanden, M. D. Chicheſter; Joſeph Fox, M. D. Falmouth; Patrick Plunkett, M. D. Preſident of the College of Phyſicians, Dublin; William Wright, M. D. F. R. S. Jamaica, &c were elected correſponding members.

Communications from the under-mentioned correſponding members were read: viz. On Dyſphagia; by Dr. Bayford, Lewes.—On Cynanche Pharyngœa, by Dr. Johnſtone, Worceſter.—A caſe of Scirrhous Œſophagus, by Dr. Farquharſon, of Paiſley.

25. In the Court of King's Bench, the three magiſtrates of the Tower Hamlets, againſt whom a rule was granted laſt term, to ſhew cauſe, why an information ſhould not be filed againſt them (for their conduct reſpecting the performers of the Royalty Theatre, apprehended on the authority of the vagrant act) ſhewed cauſe why the rule ſhould not be made abſolute. Meſſrs. Pigott, Morgan, Silveſter, and Taylor, ſpoke for the diſcharge of the rule; and contended, that the magiſtrates, in bailing Meſſrs. Banniſter, Palmer, &c. did no more than what they were authoriſed to do by law; and that if they ſhould be thought to have acted contrary to act of Parliament, yet not being influenced by motives of corruption, the Court would not grant an information.

Mr. Bearcroft ſupported the rule, and in a very able ſpeech maintained the opinion he had publicly given on the vagrant act.

The Court interrupted Mr. Bearcroft in the middle of his ſpeech, and without troubling Mr. Erſkine, Mr. Fielding, Mr. Conſt, and Mr. Garrow, to deliver their arguments, declared themſelves to be ſeverally and unanimouſly of opinion, that the rule ſhould be made abſolute againſt James Robinſon and Mr. William Brookes; who, they declared, by diſcharging the vagrants, acted not only *illegally*, but *corruptly*; and that they appeared to have taken under their protection men offending againſt the law of the land, and who were therefore proper objects of a criminal proſecution. The Court alſo delivered a very full and unequivocal opinion on the vagrant act; declaring that bail was in no inſtance admiſſible after commitment in execution.

28. Lord George Gordon was brought up to the bar of the Court of King's Bench at Weſtminſter-hall, to receive ſentence, when he was ordered to be impriſoned in Newgate three years for the firſt offence he had been found guilty of; and, after the expiration of that term, for two years more for the ſecond offence; to pay a fine of 500l. and to find ſureties for his good behaviour, himſelf in 10,000l and two ſureties in 2500l. each, for the term of 14 years after the aforeſaid five years are expired, and the fine of 500l. paid, or elſe to remain until it is done.—— His Lordſhip made a very groteſque figure, being wrapped up in a great coat, his hair lank as uſual, his beard about three inches long, extending under his chin and throat from ear to ear, and differing from the colour of his hair.

in order to deter others. But they may all be d——d; I freely forgive them at my heart.—I hope I have made my peace with God, at leaſt I do the beſt of my endeavour. I ſay my prayers, ſing a pſalm, and I am ſincerely ſorry for my paſt ſins.

A few days more, my boy! and I expect to be nearer you by ſome miles—our gibbets are up, and the reſt of the play will be acted ſome time this week, or the beginning of next at fartheſt—all men muſt die, and it makes but little difference what kind or manner of death we die, ſo as our ſouls are happy.

I ſhould have wrote to Thomſon, but really I am aſhamed; give my kind reſpects to him, to Ring, Petree, Pales, Crawford, Chambers, Carroll, and in ſhort to every body who thinks proper to enquire after the unfortunate pirate—ſo, dear Goldfinch, that you nor any one beſide may ever come to this fatal end, is the wiſh and prayers of, Dear Tom,

Your ſincere friend, and well-wiſher,

Condemned-Room, Newgate, Jan 1, 1788. THOMAS JOHNSON.

I wiſh you all a happy new-year, and many returns of them. Adieu! Adieu!

SHE-

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majeſty in Council for the Year 1788, viz.

Berks. W. Brummell, of Donnington.
Bedfordſh. W. L. Antonie, of Colmworth.
Bucks. S. Langſton, of Little Horwood.
Cumberland. Sir F. Vane, of Hutton.
Cheſhire. John Glegg, of Withington.
Camb. and Hunt. Euſtace Kentiſh, of King's Repton.
Devonſhire. Sir J. Chicheſter, of Youlſton.
Dorſetſhire. A. Chapman, of Holneſt.
Derbyſhire. Peter Pegge, of Beauchief.
Eſſex. T. Theophilus Cock, of Meſſing.
Hants. R. Brickenden, of Maltſhanger.
Glouceſterſhire. N. Smith, of N. Nibley.
Hertfordſhire. C. Bourchier, of Shenley.
Hereford ſhire. T. Downes, of Staunton.
Kent. James Bond, of Hayes.
Leiceſterſh. J. Clarke, of Great Wigſton.
Lincolnſhire. Edward Brown, of Stamford.
Monmouthſhire. G Smith, of Pierceſield.
Northumberland. D. R. Grieve, of Swarland.
Northamptonſh. J. Aſhley, of Ledgers Aſhby.
Norfolk. Thomas Kerrich, of Gelderſtone.
Nottinghamſhire. R. Stenton, of Southwell.
Oxfordſhire. T. Jemmett, of Little Milton.
Rutlandſhire. W. Belgrave, of Uppingham.
Shropſhire. Joſeph Muckleſton, of Preſcot.
Somerſetſhire. J. Lethbridge, Sandhill Park.
Staffordſh. T. Fletcher, of Newcaſtle U. L.
Suffolk. Sir T. C. Bunbury, of Barton.
Surrey. John Creuze, of Woodbridge.
Suſſex. John Bean, of Littleington.
Warwickſhire. W. Elliot, of Counden.
Worceſterſhire. J. Baker, jun. of Bevere.
Wiltſhire. Robert Aſh, of Langley.
Yorkſhire. John York, of Richmond.

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon. Sir E. Williams, of Llangoid Caſtle.
Carmarthen. John Thomas, of Caſtanog.
Cardigan. John Vaughan, of Trewindſor.
Glamorgan. R. Jenkins, of Pantynawell.
Pembroke. J. P. Langharne, of Orlanden.
Radnor. Bell Lloyd, of Boulty Brook.

NORTH WALES.

Angleſea. Henry Pritchard, of Treſcawen.
Carnarvon. John Holland, of Teyrdan.
Denbigh. Richard Wilding, of Llathaedr.
Flint. John Fitzgerald, of Bettisfield.
Merioneth. Griffith Evans, of Cym yr aſon.
Montgomery. R. J. Harriſon, of Ceſngwernſa.

SHERIFF appointed by his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales in Council, for the year 1788.

Cornwall. F. Gregor, of Reſtormel Park.

COUNTRY-NEWS.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 14.

LAST Tueſday evening at eleven o'clock, arrived here in a coach and ſix, their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales and Duke of York, accompanied by Prince William Henry, who went to meet them.

Wedneſday their Royal Highneſſes, accompanied by ſeveral naval and military officers, went to the dock-yard and ſurveyed every thing curious here, as alſo the gun-wharf, the armory, &c. expreſſing great ſatisfaction at the order and neatneſs of every department — At ſeven they dined with a ſelect party, and at eleven o'clock proceeded to the long-room ſtore-houſe, where was an aſſemblage of the principal ladies and gentlemen of Plymouth and its environs.

On their entering the room, the three brothers walked arm in arm, the Prince of Wales in the centre. They received and paid the compliments of the whole company with affability, dignity and eaſe. Country-dances ſoon commenced. Prince William led up Miſs Winne, went down the dance, then at the commencement of a new dance introduced his R. H. the Prince of Wales to Miſs Winne; his R. H. the Duke of York to Miſs Colton, and danced himſelf with Mrs. Depeiſter. The next dance, the Prince of Wales danced again with Miſs Winne; the Duke of York with Miſs Panſhawe, and Prince William with Miſs Arthur. After dancing was finiſhed, their Royal Highneſſes retired about one o'clock.

Thurſday. This morning their Royal Highneſſes reviewed the artillery, 8th, 12th, and 38th, regiments of foot, and expreſſed great ſatisfaction at their appearance. After this they went aſhore, and the whole fleet in Hamoaze immediately manned ſhip and ſaluted with 21 guns each. After riding to Maker Heights and taking a ſurvey of Whitſand Bay, Penlie Point, and the Ram Head, they returned to Dock, dined, and in the evening went to the Long Room.

Friday, after their Royal Highneſſes had reviewed the Marines and the Marine Barracks, they took coach at the Barrack-gate and proceeded to the Royal-Navy Hoſpital. After inſpecting it they drove to the Citadel at Plymouth, and on alighting, were received by the Lieutenant Governor at the Barrier-gate; being preſented with a plan of the Citadel. They then entered the garriſon, were ſaluted with 21 guns and received by the invalids drawn out before the Governor's houſe.

Taking coach at the Barrier-gate, they drove through the town very ſlowly, and being again ſaluted from the ramparts of the Citadel with 21 guns, ſet out on their return to London.

PRE-

PREFERMENTS.

FEBRUARY 4.

JOHN Lord Biſhop of Oxford, to be Biſhop of Hereford, vice Dr. Harley, deceaſed.

The Rev. Mr. Manſell, M. A. to be public orator at Cambridge.

The Rev. Mr. Wright, to a Prebend of St. Paul's, vacant by the death of Mr. Tyrwhyt.

The Earl of Harrington, to the command of the 29th regiment of foot, vacant by the death of General Tryon; and General Gunning, to that of the 65th regiment, lately held by Lord Harrington.

The Rev. Ralph Churton, A. M. to be one of the Preachers of his Majeſty's Chapel Royal, Whitehall.

The Rev. James Jones, D. D. to the Archdeaconry of Hereford.

Dr. James Ford, Phyſician Extraordinary, and Mr. Thomas Keate, Surgeon Extraordinary, to her Majeſty.

The Rev. Dr. Lockman, Clerk of the Cloſet to the Prince of Wales, to be Maſter of the Hoſpital of St. Croix, near Wincheſter.

Capt. William Wynyard, Capt. Charles Aſgill, and the Hon. Charles Fitzroy, appointed Equerries to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.

——— Holdſworth, eſq; appointed Governor of Dartmouth Caſtle, vice Lieut. Col. John Hardy, deceaſed.

Enſign George Mackay, of the Invalids, to be Fort-Major of the Garriſon of Graveſend and Tilbury, vice Thomas Dade, deceaſed.

Col. Cornelius Cuyler, of the 55th Foot, to be Quartermaſter-General to the Forces in the Leeward and Caribbee Iſlands.

BIRTHS.

THE Lady of the Hon. John Byng delivered of a daughter, being her 14th child, at their Houſe in London.

Lady Palmerſton, of a ſon, at his Lordſhip's houſe in Park-place.

The Lady of Lord Vernon, of a daughter, at their houſe in Park-place, St. James's.

The Grand Ducheſs of Tuſcany ſafely delivered of a prince.

The Archduchеſs of Milan, of a princeſs.

MARRIAGES.

THE Hon. Sir Francis Drake, Bart. Admiral of the Blue, to Miſs Onſlow, only daughter of George Onſlow, Eſq. many years member for Surry.

Anthony Henderſon, Eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Sophia Bull, youngeſt daughter of the late John Bull, Eſq. of Briſtol.

Mr. Wm. Powell, liquor-merchant, of Briſtol, to Mrs. Pobjay.

Thomas Walton, Eſq. of Ratcliff-highway, to Miſs Webſter, of the Strand.

John Frederick Bellamy, Eſq. to Miſs Maria Waller, of Gerrard-ſtreet.

John Drake, Eſq. of Middleſmore-hall in Cumberland, to Miſs Wallace, daughter of John Wallace, Eſq. of Hubberholme.

Rev. John Ley, to Miſs Sarah Carrington, daughter of Rev. James Carrington, Chancellor of Exeter.

Baker John Sellon, Eſq. LL. B. to Miſs Dickinſon, of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

At Lancaſter, Charles Gibſon, Eſq. to Miſs Ch. Wilſon, of Dalham tower, Weſtmoreland.

Sir John Rouſe, Bart. member for Suffolk, to Miſs Wilſon, only daughter and heireſs of the late Edward Walter Wilſon, Eſq. of Bilboa, Ireland.

The Hon. Henry Pomeroy, member in the Iriſh parliament, to Miſs Mary Grady, daughter of the late Nich. Grady, Eſq. of Limerick.

Samuel Whitbread, jun. Eſq. to Miſs Grey, daughter of Sir Charles Grey, K. B.

Capt. Cowell, of the Coldſtream regiment of guards, to Mrs. Head, a widow lady, ſiſter of Sir John Stepney, Bart.

Major Darby, of the Royal Fuſileers, to Miſs White, of Percy-ſtreet.

The Rev. John Thornton, rector of Bottesford, Leiceſterſhire, to Miſs Manners, eldeſt daughter of Capt. Manners, of Goadby, in Leiceſterſhire.

John Jones, Eſq. of Rhydſen, high-ſheriff of Merioneth, to Miſs Jones, of Bala.

Henry James Jeſſop, Eſq. late of Quebec, barriſter at law, to the Right Hon. Lady Anna-Maria Bowes Lyon, ſiſter to the Earl of Strathmore.

Thomas Boddam, Eſq. of Enfield, to Miſs Palmer, daughter of Samuel Palmer, Eſq. Solicitor of the Poſt-office.

Lord Viſcount Wentworth, to the Counteſs Ligonier, ſiſter to the Earl of Northington.

At Lyndhurſt, James Lock, Eſq. to Mrs. Springer, widow.

At Abbotſbury, Capt. Hansford, to Miſs Mary Summers.

At Calcutta, the Right Hon. Earl Cornwallis, to Miſs Philpot, late of Bedlington, Northumberland.

Richard Flint, Eſq. of Antigua, to Miſs Hannah Blundell, of the Iſle of Wight.

At Pelſted, in Eſſex, Mr. W. Wright, aged 84, to Miſs Suſannah Joice, of the ſame place, aged 17.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JANUARY 18.

EDWARD Goar, of Bryngwyn, in the county of Radnor, aged 104.

21. Jonathan Simpſon, Eſq. aged 113.

The Rev. William Copley, rector of Weſt Chillington and Sullington, Suſſex.

22. The Rev. Matthew Maudock, rector of Great Calworth.

John Amherſt, Eſq. of Rocheſter.

23. The Rev. Mr. Fawconer, miniſter of Poole, Dorſetſhire.

James Home Rigg, of Moreton, Eſq.

Lieutenant Colonel Hardy, governor of Dartmouth.

24. At York, the Rev. Robert Evans, prebendary of Apeſthorpe, in that Cathedral, and rector of Beeford and Londeſborough.

At Edinburgh, aged 85, Mr. Harry Prentice, who firſt introduced the culture of potatoes into this country. In 1784 he ſunk 140l. with the managers of the Cannongate poor-houſe for a weekly ſubſiſtence of 7s. and has ſince made ſeveral ſmall donations to that charity. His coffin, for which he paid two guineas, with 1703, the year of his birth, has hung in his houſe theſe nine years; and he has the undertaker's written obligation to ſcrew him down with his own hands gratis. The Managers are bound to bury him with a hearſe and four coaches at Reſtalrig.

27. Mr. H. Ronaldo, ſen. nurſery-man, of Brentford.

Lieutenant General Tryon, Colonel of the 29th regiment of foot. He was buried at Twickenham.—The following is added at the deſire of a Correſpondent: The importance of his character in the annals of this country, precludes the neceſſity of expatiating on the eminent ſervices that diſtinguiſhed his life. Illuſtrious as a legiſlator, he ſuppreſſed the riſing ſeeds of revolt in North Carolina, during the time of his Adminiſtration in that province; calmed to peace under his mild and beneficent ſway, the people relinquiſhed every other ambition than that of looking up with filial attachment to their friend and protector, whoſe juriſprudence breathed as much of paternal tenderneſs, as of legiſlative authority. Called to the government of New-York, a wider field of action opened to this accompliſhed ſtateſman, whoſe ſuperior powers of wiſdom and philanthropy were unceaſingly exerted for the real welfare of the Coloniſts. His princely munificence extended to the moſt inconſiderable of the people, and the heart-felt gratitude that pervaded every branch of the community, will make the name of *Tryon* revered acroſs the Atlantic, while virtue and ſenſibility remain. In private life, the benevolence of his heart correſponded with the endowments of his mind; diffuſing honor and happineſs in an extenſive circle; and obtaining permanent advantages for thoſe who being in early youth elected to his patronage, now live to pour the tear of ſorrow over his honored duſt.

Miſs Sawrey, daughter of John Gilpin Sawrey, Eſq. of Broughton Tower, Lancaſhire.

Mrs. Cooke, wife of Dr. Cooke, provoſt of King's College, and dean of Ely.

Hugh Kirkpatrick Hall, Eſq. at Aſhby, near Altringham, in Cheſhire.

28. At Uſk, in Monmouthſhire, Mr. James Davies, attorney at law, who had kept the Duke of Beaufort's Courts for 50 years.

Lately, Sir Michael Pilkington, Bart.

Lately, at Tallow, in Ireland, Captain Clarke, of the 29th regiment of foot.

29. D Prim, at Whitechapel, aged 104.

Mr. Sewell, glazier, in Shoreditch.

30. The Rev. Mr. Garner, maſter of Crypt ſchool, in the city of Glouceſter.

At Stagdale-lodge, Ireland, Hugh Lord Maſſey.

Mr. Richard Bates, of Newman's-row, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

Mr. Stephen Stringer, attorney of Somerton, many years clerk of the peace for Somerſetſhire.

Mr. George Ogier.

31. Sir Aſhton Lever, Knt. He was taken ill on the bench at Manchester the preceding day. (See a portrait of him, together with an account of his life from materials furniſhed by himſelf, in our Magazine for Auguſt 1784.)

Mr. John Dawes, ſtock-broker, of Highbury, Iſlington. He was taken with a fit in the Stock-Exchange, and died there.

FEB. 1. At Exeter, The Rev. John Sleech, M. A. arch-deacon of Cornwall, and canon reſidentiary of Exeter.

James Stuart, Eſq. commonly diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of "Athenian Stuart," [See an account of him in p. 68.]

John

John Mackenſie, Eſq. of Dolphington, ſon-in-law to Lord Chief Baron Ord.

At Liſbon, John Beſwick Greenwood, Eſq. in the 25th year of his age.

Lately, at Dublin, Sir Hopton Scott, Knight, Barrack maſter of that city.

Lately, Mr. Thomas Goodacre, of Little Aſhby, in Leiceſterſhire.

3. The Rev. Richard Wynne, M. A. rector of Gumley, in Leiceſterſhire, and of Ruſhden, in Northamptonſhire.

Lately, at Paris, Monſieur Tourneur, well known for his tranſlations of Shakeſpeare, Young, Milton, Clariſſa, &c.

4. William Harris, Eſq. Treaſurer of the Eaſt-India Company.

Mrs. M. Keck, widow of Serjeant Keck.

At Bath, Mr. James Collings, formerly a Stock-broker at the Royal Exchange.

Henry St. John, Eſq. uncle of the late Lord St. John, aged 82 years.

6. Mr. John Stabler, Watling-ſtreet.

The Rev. Mr. Snow, rector of the united pariſhes of St. Ann and St. Agnes, within Alderſgate.

The Rev. William Arthur Heywood, ſon of Lieutenant Colonel Heywood.

Mr. John Pinnick, founder, Holborn.

7. Mr. Daniel Dickenſon, of the Regiſter Office.

Benjamin Lucas, Eſq. Brentford Butts.

Mr. Charles Ogilvie, formerly a Carolina merchant.

Mr. Martin Green, Newgate-ſtreet.

Lately, at Graveſend, Thomas Dade, Eſq. many years Major of Tilbury-Fort.

8. Daniel Mildred, Eſq. banker, White Hart-court, Lombard-ſtreet.

Mr. Robert Young, pavior, Tothill-fields.

9. Mr. Richard Clarke, of Epſom.

At Kentiſh Town, Mr. John Young, formerly a broker and auctioneer.

Lately, at Dover, Lieutenant Columbine, of his Majeſty's navy.

10. The Rev. Mr. Pope, Charter-houſe-ſquare.

11. Mrs. Harriſon, wife of Mr. Harriſon, bookſeller, Pater Noſter-row.

Mr. John Corderoy, ſurgeon and apothecary, at Twickenham.

At Peterborough, in the 77th year of her age, Mrs. Jane Fortier, eldeſt daughter of John Fortier, D D. many years rector of Elſton, in Huntingdonſhire. Notwithſtanding ſhe had the misfortune to be deaf from her cradle, (as was her ſiſter Mrs. Amey Fortier, who died about three years ago); yet ſhe had learnt to read, to write perfectly well, and converſe familiarly with her acquaintance.

Lately, at Waterford, in Ireland, Hugh Wallace, Eſq.

Lately, at Liſburn, in Ireland, Edward Smyth, Eſq.

12. Joſeph Broches, Eſq. at Liverpool, aged 80.

The Rev. Thomas Stevens, D. D. rector of Beenham, in Berks; of Swincombe, in Oxfordſhire; and Sutton, in Glouceſterſhire.

13. William Page, Eſq. Kingſton, Surrey.

At Bungay, Mr. Charles Cocking, one of the Coroners for the county of Suffolk.

14. Anthony Eyre, Eſq. at Grove, in Nottinghamſhire, Member in the two laſt Parliaments for Boroughbridge.

At Chelſea, Mrs. Mary Warder, aged 106.

Lately, Thomas Jennings, Eſq. Juſtice of Peace, and ſenior Alderman of Doncaſter.

15. George Bowey, Eſq. Tanfield-court, Temple.

The Rev. Daniel Bellamy, miniſter of Kew and Peterſham.

Inigo William Jones, Eſq. Frith-ſtreet, Soho.

Mrs. Whitmore, wife of John Whitmore, Eſq. Old Jewry.

Mr. George Enſor, upwards of 20 years clerk of Deritend Chapel, Birmingham.

16. Mr. George Vernon, at Tewkeſbury.

Mrs. Bellamy, formerly a celebrated Actreſs. (See an account of her in our Magazine for February, 1785.)

Lately, John Reynolds, Eſq. Admiral of the Blue.

Lately, in Portugal, Mr. William Henry Offley, ſecond ſon of Mr. Wm. Offley, of Great Ormond-ſtreet.

18. Mr. George Brown, merchant, Leadenhall-ſtreet.

The Rev. Thomas Talbot, D. D. rector of Ullingſwick, in Herefordſhire, author of ſeveral uſeful tracts.

19. Thomas Bevan, Eſq. Upper Harley-ſtreet.

The Rev. Daniel Mann, Diſſenting miniſter of Burwaſh, in Suſſex.

Lately, Edward Gibbs, Eſq. of Stratford upon Avon.

20. Mrs. Lake, wife of Colonel Lake, of the 1ſt regiment of foot-guards.

Mr. John Lewis Paulhan, of Mark-lane.

Miſs Hutchins, of Chatham.

21. John Whitehurſt, Eſq. F. R. S. author of "An Inquiry into the Original State and Formation of the Earth, deduced from Facts, and the Laws of Nature," 4to 1778.

23. At Hertford, Mr. Joſeph Staines, formerly a hatter and hoſier at Aldgate.